BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1853.....NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 16 lines or less 1 week in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....	75
Do. do. 3 do.....	1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. Sv9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. will attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Foley & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and all kinds to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;
O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

E. C. HOWARD, WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce made them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
147 Water street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with; an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.
STARR, & CO.,
Dec 17. 147 Water Street, New York. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florence Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Veils, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
JASON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. J. T.'s long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enable him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be met by those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnon's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts that are longer standing than 30 days, the goods which all are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House door, in Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy all taxes due thereon, and the costs of this advertisement, to-wit:

No. of Acres.	By whom Listed.	Situated.	Amount.
358	James Brown	Hodges' District.	$9 29
915	William M. Bowden	do.	11 85
900	Theophilus Barfield	do.	123 20
75	Henry Kornegay	do.	7 60
190	Catharine Winders	do.	14 96
557	Lemuel Cherry	Wolfscrape dist.	42 78
796	George W. Cherry	do.	35 05
153	Adam Edwards	do.	2 64
108	John Holmes	do.	2 23
96	Sarah Johnson	do.	3 98
205	Absolem Price	do.	1 46
113	Elisha Pipkin	do.	93
56	Sukey Simmons	do.	46
346	Charles Winn	do.	6 21
1061	Adam Winn	do.	32 93
386	William F. Nunn	Albertson's dist.	14 52
80	Hogan Baker	Smith's District.	3 34
558	Charity Houston	do.	25 33
1157	Wm. Houston's Estate	do.	43 53
302	James W. Kennedy	do.	4 16
196 & 27 town lots	Abram Kornegay	do.	4 65
635	Christopher Lawson	do.	27 25
73	Caleb McMiller	do.	29
100	Elizabeth Rhodes	do.	4 34
849 & 1 town lot.	Zacheus Smith, sen	do.	20 50
991	James Williams, for his children	do.	18 31
160	William P. Ward	do.	2 94
50	John C. Bryan	Limestone district	40
460	Needham Brown	do.	8 52
200	Catharine Brown	do.	4 54
107	Jane Bennett	do.	1 43
322	do.	Wolfscrape dist.	6 55
174	Hugh Hunter, for children	Limestone district	2 00
354	Nancy Kenneday	do.	2 45
268	John N. & Mary Stallings	do.	4 83
109	Amos Thigpen	do.	1 81
50	Ann Batts	Cypress Cr'k dist.	16
56	Sarah Barnett	do.	17
1536	Jesse Batts	do.	21 08
90	Bland Blanton	Island Creek dist.	37
130	B. Buxton	do.	1 83
257	Yates Brooks	do.	1 23
611	James T. Mathis	do.	2 04
90	John A. Blanton	do.	2 90
100	Lewis Norris	do.	30
622	David Rouse, sen	do.	2 55
223	Henry Teachey	do.	3 42
220	Alfred Teachey	do.	1 91
657	James T. Johnson	Rockfish district.	11 59
75	Reuben Rogers	do.	80
118	Wm. W. Rivenbark	do.	80
378	Joseph Groves, jun	Groves' district.	4 11
671	Nicholas P. Mathis	do.	115 73
5	Edgar L. Perkins	do.	3 98
150	Joseph Sellars	do.	76
380	John G. Fussell	do.	5 85
100	Samuel Shuffield	do.	6 56
13	Robert Best	Warsaw District.	18 45
272	John Blanchard	do.	2 77
66	William Waters	do.	1 06
429	Henry Carlton	C't House Dist.	31 31
1 town lot	Albertson & Carr	do.	2 41
1 town lot	William Farrior, for Pickett's heirs	do.	4 48
1852	George E. Houston, sen	do.	91 76
32	Jacob Heith	do.	10
1195	Lewis C. Oates	do.	25 28
233 & 1 town lot	Andrew J. Swinson	do.	9 87
730 & 1 town lot	Hampton Sullivan	do.	55 72

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Security of
Edward E. Hussey, late Sheriff of Duplin county.
Duplin county, N. C., October 20, 1852. 7-3m
Price Advertising $39 40.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, *de bonis non*, at the December Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of ROBERT EDENS, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. P. SMITH, Adm'r, *de bonis non.*
December, 24, 1852 16-5t

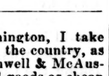
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have lost the Certificate for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate. JAS. GORDON,
Surviving partner of J. Gordon & Co.
December 28, 1852 17-6t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Columbus county, the subscriber will offer for sale about 1750 acres of land on Porter's Swamp, in said county, as the property of the heirs of Elias Nichols, deceased, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 6th day of January, next. A credit of six months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the lands. It will be sold in different parcels.
Dec. 31.—17-4s. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,



OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.
Parties and Witnesses on State Docket are not required to attend. By order.
Teste, S R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 19, 1852 11-tc

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have lost my Certificate for one Share in the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and that application will be made to the Directors of said Company for the renewal thereof. JOHN GREER.
Duplin county, N. C., 21st Dec., 1852. 16-3m

12,000 Acres, or More, Turpentine Land and Mills for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at auction, on Monday, 21st February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 600 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27, 1852. 18-ts

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received a splendid lot of Tobacco, best in the market. Call at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz:

Town Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.	
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.		
1	No. 125, B	Elvin Artis,	$6 36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14 76
1	On Third street	do for J. Blaney,	6 26
1	Between Surry & Front st.	do. for M. Sargent,	13 92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun	Mary Burnett,	10 60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7.	James M. Baber,	4 69
1		J. W. Brantley,	9 96
1	Walnut street	Rina Cochran,	17 40
1		Gideon Capps,	6 43
1	On Boundary street	Joseph Craig,	10 25
1	Castle street continued	J. B. Cannady,	6 68
1		Caty Campbell,	3 49
1	On Orange street	James O. Chambers.	3 29
1	Near Dry Pond	T. B Floyd,	4 07
1	Queen street, No. 210	Augustus Frost,	7 69
1	Market street continued	Mrs. Guthrie,	13 01
1	On Third street	Nathan Green,	26 10
1	4th square East of Boundary	D J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17 40
1	Near Railroad	James Hostler,	8 12
		E. W. Hawkins,	8 01
	Near Railroad	M. M. Holmes,	1 74
1	North side Market street.	Wm. M. Harriss,	10 04
1	On Orange street	B. L. Hoskins,	31 31
1	Front street, No. 46	S. P. Ivey,	19 34
1	On Second street	John S. James,	32 94
1	do...do...do	S. E. King,	6 08
1	No. 150, letter A	D. D. King,	20 88
1	Third street, near railroad	Nancy Loudon,	6 96
1	No. 50, B	Polly Locke,	7 10
1	On Princess street	H. Lammerman,	17 03
1		Mary Martin,	2 18
1	Mulberry and Sixth sts	Margaret McLellan.	6 90
1	In Oregon, McRae street.	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson.	6 53
1	On Front street	James T. Morriss,	22 50
1	On Surry street	Mary Morriss.	22 50
1	On Castle street	N. S. McEachern,	2 52
1	Joining J. A. Parker's	J. C. Millis,	6 68
1	On Walnut street	Albert G. Hall,	32 56
1	Near the Newbern road.	Rob't S. McComber,	39 27
1	On Castle street	John McEachern,	4 68
1	On Market street	Alexander May,	17 65
1	Red Cross street	Thos. M. Rogers,	4 24
1	Red Cross and 3d st	Mariah Stately,	15 23
1	Near Dry Pond	Mariah Stanly,	44
1	Fourth street	Fred. Sullivan,	10 84
1	No. 45, B	Henry Sampson,	6 44
1	Near Dry Pond	R. Sibbett,	5 22
1	East of Old Boundary	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	On Old Boundary street	Stanton Spooner,	3 20
1	On Mulberry street	Isaac B. Smith,	21 72
1	Between do. and Walnut,	Ann Sellers,	10 86
1	On 5th street	H. B. Shoaler,	4 69
1	On 2nd street	Est of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	On corner Red Cross st	Peter G. Tilly,	15 13
1	On 2nd street	J. E. Toomer for E Toomer,	6 96
1	McRae street	F. Varian,	4 65
1	On Old Boundary	E. M. Ward,	13 05
1	On Boundary st	Benj. White,	28 17
1	On 3d street	John Williams,	13 05
1	Orange and Dock sts	Wm. A. Williams,	88 84
3	California	do.	43 50
Acres	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT		
350	On Trumpeter's Creek	Stephen Keyes,	2 03
400	Federal Point	Samuel Mints,	1 08
1	....do....do	Lewis Pepper,	3 40
80	....do....do	Wm. C. Tharpe,	1 05
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.		
1,000	....do....do....do	Charles Fonham,	5 54
200	....do....do....do	Geo. F. Bowen,	4 76
365	....do....do....do	Eley Potter,	1 62
210	....do....do....do	Parsm Puckett, sr.,	2 22
100	....do....do....do	Julia A. Trask,	3 61
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.		
25	On Clear Run	R. N. Bloodworth,	1 82
25	....do....do	Francis Bill,	2 91
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Bennetta Bryant,	6 17
100	Smith's Mill Creek	Wm. R. Harper,	1 17
180	On the Sound	Micajah T. Kennedy	2 23
350	..do.... do	Mary Ann Paga,	14 50
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT.		
400	..do.....do.....do	Wm. W. Anderson,	1 24
100	..do.....do.....do	Jacob Rochell,	97
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.		
200	On Burgaw	Wm. A. Bloodworth	4 24
150	..do.... do	Joseph Bird,	2 49
100	Little Burgaw	John Bradshaw,	1 37
490	On Burgaw	Timothy Croom,	1 08
480	Rocky Point	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	6 02
100	On Cypress	Cath. Highsmith,	1 68
360	On Big Swamp	David L. Smith,	3 87
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.		
820	On Morgan's Creek	James Bourdeaux,	10 92
50	On Mill Branch	John R. Harts,	97
200	On Long Creek	George Moore,	1 49
200	....do.....do	Jesse Miller,	1 37
208	On Morgan's Creek	Obed Scott.	4 72
94	Riley's Creek	Elias R. Wilson,	2 20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.		
92	.... do.....do....	Isaac Blanton,	14
94	....do.....do....	R. M. Bloodworth, Laban Carroll for Wm. Lamb,	1 10
230	....do.....do....		1 22
129	....do.....do....	Hosea Dempsey,	34
542	....do.....do....	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 49
50	....do.....do....	Wm. S. Henry,	97
180	....do.....do....	Daniel Kerr,	1 10
50	....do.....do....	Wm. S. Murray,	97
634	....do.....do....	John M. Murray,	2 18
24	....do.....do....	Thos. Murray,	1 76
417	....do.....do....	James Mills,	5 65
640	....do.....do....	Catharine Murray,	1 76
300	....do.....do....	Catharine Mills,	3 33
85	....do.....do....	Bryant Moore,	1 22
100	....do.....do....	James T. Ritter,	3 22
240	....do.....do....	Shadrack Stallings,	43
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.		
65	On Long Creek	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3 00
248	....do....do	Benj. Rowe,	2 76
233	....do....do	Jesse Walker,	1 59
165	Moore's Creek	Wm. White,	1 76
165	....do....do	Joseph White,	1 51
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.		
505	.....do.....do.....	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11 17
150	.....do.....do.....	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1 24
146	.....do.....do.....	Hugh Potter,	1 24
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.		
84	.....do.....do.....	Griffith Barnhill,	1 17
65	.....do.....do.....	Hardy P. Brinson,	1 85
262	.....do.....do.....	Wm. Everitt,	1 71
54	.....do.....do.....	Sam'l J. Moore,	98
99	.....do.....do.....	Wilson E Moore,	4 61
50	.....do.....do.....	Jesse R. Mott,	3 37

OWEN FENNELL,
Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16-3m

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a negro man named SAM. Said negro is about 6 feet 1 inch high, stout built, dark complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Richard M. Lewis, sr., of Bladen. He is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. Owens' plantation, in Bladen county, where he has a wife.
I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him. MILES COSTIN.
October 1, 1852 22-2t—4-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufacturers and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Ooil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schiffin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,600 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pummice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 dos. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 dos. Nail Brushes; 1 dos. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 dos. Shaving Soap; 6 dos. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 dos. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Anderson's. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a cttter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1853.

The Accident to Gen. Pierce's Family.

Few incidents in our remembrance have given more forcible illustration of the proverbial uncertainty of human affairs, and none have elicited a larger share of general sympathy, than the late distressing accident by which the President elect has been rendered childless.

If public opinion had been called upon to designate a fortunate man, and one occupying an enviable position, General Pierce, above all others, would have been the man so designated. Popular beyond precedent—esteemed by all who knew him—called to the Chief Magistracy of a great nation by a vote nearly approaching unanimity—happy in his domestic relations, and blessed with a wife and child whom he idolized, nothing seemed wanting. In a moment—in the twinkling of an eye as it were—his bright cup of enjoyment is dashed with gall and bitterness, and the childless President bending over the mangled form of his boy—the last, we believe, of five children—is an object of pity to the humblest. What to him now, bending under such a stroke, are the pomps and vanities of life? How coldly must they fall upon a heart left desolate by such an affliction!

And the mother—she who clung to that boy as the last of her little ones—the object in which centred all her wealth of maternal affection—whose very growth she had watched as only a mother can watch—begging that this one at least might be spared to her—it would be sacrilege to intrude upon her grief—folly to attempt a description. Her health has been very delicate for years, and although her physical injuries by this accident are by no means serious, the effect upon her mind may be such as to endanger her life.

With saddened and subdued hearts will they enter the White House—a dark and sombre shade hanging over their whole lives and feelings.

> One fatal remembrance, one sorrow that throws
> Its bleak shade alike o'er their joys and their woes;
> To which life nothing darker or brighter can bring—
> For which joy has no balm and affliction no sting.

God help and support them. He alone can.

The Effects of the Cuban Correspondence in Europe.

We publish a very significant article from the London Times, fully sustaining the view taken by us of the effect of the publication by Mr. Fillmore of the secret correspondence of this Government, in relation to the purchase of Cuba. It has most assuredly rendered the peaceable acquisition of that Island ten times more difficult than it would otherwise have been, if, indeed, it has not rendered it wholly impossible; and the conviction must force itself upon every mind, that the intention of Mr. Fillmore was to produce that very effect, as well as to cast odium, if possible, upon the Democratic administration which preceded him.

Complete Success of the Caloric Ship.

The new ship of 2,200 tons, which has been built in New York under the direction of Capt. Ericson, on the Calorie principle, made a trial trip on Thursday last, and attained a speed of full fourteen miles an hour. She requires but six tons of coal in the 24 hours, whereas steam vessels of a similar class use seventy to eighty tons in the same time. Her machinery does not occupy one-fourth the space of steam machinery. The principle is the expansion of atmospheric air by heat. According to the account in the New York Herald, there can be no doubt of the complete triumph of the new principle, which seems bound to supersede steam, since it is cheaper to put up, occupies less room, requires little or no fuel, comparatively speaking, and can be attended by one hand.

Later from California.

The Steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., from San Juan, which place she left on the 2d. She brings San Francisco dates to the 15th December, being two weeks later. It is stated that the regular mail steamer from Panama would bring $2,000,000 in gold. The news from San Francisco represent the mining business as successful. The rainy season had, however, set in.—Good health generally prevailed. Provisions scarce and high; Flour was higher than ever before known since the discovery of the country, and many persons were suffering severely. The passengers by the Daniel Webster brought $75,000 in gold.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE CAPE FEAR.—A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Esq., Commission Merchant of this town, has lately purchased the steamer "Spray," of Wilmington, Delaware. The S. will, we learn, be placed upon the Cape Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

☞The Mail Steamer Wilmington got on the Rip yesterday morning, and did not reach her wharf till about 8 o'clock last night.

☞We are indebted to Hon. W. S. ASHE for part first of the annual message and accompanying documents of 32d Congress, first session.

Washington Items.

Nothing further seems to be known about the composition of the new Cabinet, save that Mr. Hunter has positively and finally declined to accept any Cabinet appointment. It is hardly probable that any progress will be made for some time, at least, owing to the late distressing accident in the President's family. As yet there has been no action taken by the Senate on Mr. Badger's appointment to the Supreme Court Bench.

☞A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania State Senate to allow citizens of other States owning slaves, and desiring to pass through Pennsylvania with them, to hold their slaves as legal slave property during their transit.

A Proper Move.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, by Mr. D. B. Taylor, for the repeal of existing laws in so far as they prohibit the legal transit of slaves through New York territory, on their way from one slave State to another. This action on the part of Mr. Taylor, grows out of the Lemmon case, and we hope will promptly pass. It is due to justice and good neighborhood, and especially due to the mercantile and shipping interests of New York, engaged in Southern trade.

BISHOP IVES.—There seems to be no longer any doubt of the change of Bishop Ives to Catholicism, it being authoritively stated that before his departure for Europe he left a paper with Dr Forbes of New York to that effect.

☞Capt Ericsson, the inventor of the caloric engine, is a Swede by birth but an adopted citizen of the United States.

☞Riddle, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburg, Pa., by 350 majority.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—It is reported that the Republic at Washington City is to change hands, and that an independent Democratic paper is to be started there.

Samuel Medary, the editor of the Ohio Statesman, it is said will be the next Postmaster General. There is little doubt that he will make an efficient one.

☞Gov. Cobb has written to his friends remonstrating against the getting up a petition in his behalf for a Cabinet appointment.

The Congressional Districts.

Below will be found a table of the new Congressional Districts as laid off at the recent session of the Legislature, showing the counties in each, with their votes for President at the late election, and their aggregate Whig or Democratic majorities respectively. It will be seen that the Scripture saying has been fulfilled in one particular, at least, for verily the first District shall be last and the last shall be first; Clingman's District, which was formerly the first, being now the eighth, and Outlaw's, which used to be the ninth, is the first.

As the thing appears on the face of it, the Whigs have majorities in five Districts. The first, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth; and the Democrats in only three—the second, third and fourth; but we are inclined to think that the result of the next August election will show that four Democrats and four Whigs have been returned to Congress. The seventh District, although nominally Whig, is, we feel certain, Democratic. The falling off in the vote of Lincoln, the native county of Mr. Graham, being of itself more than enough to change the District.—There was also a heavy falling off in Mecklenburg and Cleveland. The 7th District is unquestionably Democratic.

Opposite to the names of several counties, no returns appear, they being new counties, and their returns having been made with the old counties from which they have been taken. This, however, makes no difference, since the old and new counties are in all cases placed in the same district—with the exception of Orange, which is divided into Orange and Alamance—Orange belonging to the 4th, and Alamance to the 5th. It makes little relative difference, however, as parties are so nearly balanced in both portions of the old county:

FIRST DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Bertie,	444	498
Camden,	107	503
Chowan,	219	225
Currituck,	490	134
Gates,	368	368
Halifax,	424	497
Hertford,	236	290
Martin,	567	289
Northampton,	530	455
Pasquotank,	316	539
Tyrrell,	87	286
Washington,	210	302
	3,998	4,386
		3,998
Whig maj.		388

SECOND DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott
Beaufort,	574	910
Carteret,	388	414
Craven,	694	583
Edgecombe,	1,454	89
Greene,	326	325
Hyde,	227	335
Jones,	201	191
Lenoir,	397	282
Onslow,	597	175
Pitt,	602	697
Wayne,	1,067	286
	6,527	4,287
	4,287	
Dem. maj.	2,140	

THIRD DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Bladen,	582	371
Brunswick,	301	352
Columbus,	357	178
Cumberland,	1,488	811
Duplin,	930	186
New Hanover,	1,400	383
Richmond,	146	679
Robeson,	732	660
Sampson,	867	604
	6,803	4,223
	4,223	
Dem. maj.	2,580	

FOURTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Franklin,	704	363
Granville,	945	991
Johnston,	870	708
Nash,	1030	88
Orange,	1307	1441
Wake,	1357	1032
Warren,	691	167
	6904	4790
	4790	
Dem. maj.	2114	

FIFTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Alamance,	—	—
Caswell,	931	226
Chatham,	725	1008
Guilford,	345	1552
Montgomery,	132	620
Moore,	484	546
Person,	471	263
Randolph,	277	1036
	3365	5351
		3365
Whig majority,		1886

SIXTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Alexander,	98	219
Ashe,	396	558
Davidson,	497	1019
Davie,	259	414
Forsythe,	—	—
Iredell,	280	909
Rockingham,	823	342
Stokes,	1237	1081
Surry,	937	1046
Yadkin,	—	—
	4527	5588
		4527
Whig majority,		1061

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Anson,	369	992
Cabarrus,	371	642
Catawba,	—	—
Cleaveland,	494	211
Gaston,	—	—
Lincoln,	1418	621
Mecklenburg,	1115	680
Rowan,	672	836
Stanly,	58	714
Union,	—	—
	4497	4696
		4497
Whig majority.		199

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Buncombe,	376	557
Burke, *	389	761
Caldwell,	146	493
Cherokee,	290	534
Haywood,	302	314
Henderson,	210	493
Jackson,	—	—
Macon,	240	309
Madison,	—	—
McDowell,	—	—
Rutherford,	301	761
Watauga,	—	—
Wilkes,	242	1073
Yancy,	357	236
	2853	5551
		2853
Whig majority,		2678

Mr. Badger and the Judgeship.

So far, the Senate has taken no action upon the recent nomination of Mr. Badger to the Supreme Court Bench for the South Western Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McKinley. Although probable, his confirmation is by no means certain. It may be urged that the appointment should have been made from the Circuit which is to be the field of labor for the new Judge, as has been the usage in such cases; and perhaps, also, some prejudice may exist against a retiring administration filling a life-office in the last days of its own existence. Upon the other hand, it is hardly probable that Mr. Badger would have permitted his name to go before the body of which he is a member, without a pretty well-grounded confidence of being confirmed.

Time will show how this will result, as well as also who will be selected by Gov. Reid to supply the vacancy. We feel assured that the selection will be such as to accord with the wishes of a majority of the people of the State.

We copy from the Savannah Georgian, the Editor of which paper was a member of the Baltimore Convention, a high and well-merited compliment to Hon. James C. Dobbin, and to his influence in that body. Public opinion at the South certainly assigns to him a place in the Cabinet:

Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Among the gentlemen recently brought prominently before the public as likely to constitute the cabinet of Gen. Pierce, we are gratified to find him whose name heads this article. The manly fights which North Carolina has for years, amid many discouragements, made in behalf of Democratic principles—a fight which terminated last fall in a glorious victory—would render the appointment of one of her sons to a place in the cabinet peculiarly appropriate. The fact that her Democratic Legislature, sustained by nearly or quite *all* the Democratic presses of the State, lately selected Mr. Dobin, as their first choice, for the high post of U S. Senator, designates him as *the* man to whom a cabinet appointment should be given in case a North Carolinian is to be selected. The fact that the unfaltering avowal of his thorough-going Democracy, in the day of trial, probably prevented him from receiving the honor which his party in his own State desired so much to confer upon him, should constitute, next to his intellectual qualifications, his highest claim upon the favor of Gen. Pierce.

Furthermore: To those who felt the intense delight which we did, at the termination of the arduous struggle in the Baltimore Convention by the nomination of Franklin Pierce, when it seemed that to bring about a nomination by that body had become impossible, the selection of Mr. Dobbin, for the cabinet, would be peculiarly agreeable, from the important and conspicuous part which he played in effecting that nomination. The forty-sixth ballot had been given with no nearer an approach to unanimity than that which marked the first. The members of the Convention were wearied out; nearly all dissatisfied; most of them disappointed; not a few prepared—some perhaps desiring—to see the assemblage break up without accomplishing the purpose for which it had convened. Then it was, on the memorable forty-seventh ballot, Gen Pierce, having previously received only the vote of Virginia and a few other States, that North Carolina being called, Mr. Dobbin electrified the convention by an eloquent address, which he concluded, amid intense excitement, by announcing the vote of his State "for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire." Georgia, by previous concert between the two States, through Mr Cohen, the spokesman of her delegation, instantly followed North Carolina. Scarcely had the outburst of applause, awakened by the remarks of Messrs. Dobbin and Cohen, died away, when it was known that Gen. Pierce would be the next President of the U. States! For this most auspicious termination of the labors of the convention the Democracy of the Union is indebted, and believe in no small degree to the really timid support of Mr. Dobbin. We hope the Presidess will yield to what are doubtless the natural promptings of his own heart, as well as to the wishes of the Democracy of North Carolina, by making this gentleman one of his cabinet ministers.—Few, if any appointments, would give more general satisfaction.

☞The Cunard Steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst., with Liverpool dates up to the 25th, as stated yesterday. The British Ministry had resigned. Lord Aberdeen is to be the head of the new Cabinet. Its further composition is not yet known. Arrangements are progressing at Limerick, Ireland, with a fair prospect of success for the establishment of a line of steamers to America.

The news from France is not important. The Empire gets along quietly. It is said that overtures of conciliation had been made to Louis Napoleon by the Cavaignac party, but firmly declined. The Empire had been officially proclaimed on board the French ships in the river Tagus, when the French flag was saluted by the English and American ships in the river.

Insurrectionary disturbances are spreading throut the Turkish Empire.

In Spain, Murillo's Ministry has resigned, and is succeeded by Gen. Roncali as President and Foreign Minister. Roncali was sometime since Captain General of Cuba.—*Daily Journal 13th inst.*

'A History of all Nations, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time: or, Universal History; in which the History of Every Nation—Ancient or Modern—is separately given.—By S. G. GOODRICH."

The above is the title of a very large volume of about twelve hundred pages, super-royal octavo, printed in clear type, and upon good paper, and illustrated by 70 maps, and 700 other engravings, all upon wood; which has been laid upon our table by the agent, Rev. S. C. Adams. It is simply a compendium of the leading facts of general History, presented in the agreeable style which characterises the writings of "Peter Parley." So far as we can judge from a hurried examination, the plan of the work, as well as its general execution, is peculiarly suited for popular reading, embracing, as it does, an immense mass of valuable information, properly arranged, and conveyed in plain and easy language.

As for the engravings, they will attract the attention, and assist the memory of the young; unfortunately for us, however, we have a little too much knowledge of the "getting up" of cheap pictorials, to derive much pleasure from an examination of these, having seen them all before, in shapes innumerable. The maps, though, are a valuable feature, and upon the whole, the work is well worthy of attention—even from the more advanced student of history, or the general reader—for we—all of us—want some familiar book of reference at times when deeper research would be inconvenient or impossible. It is offered at $6. The agent, we suppose, will see everybody, and everybody will see the agent, and buy or not, as may seem good unto them. We think they had better buy.

Superior Courts.

The Spring ridings of the Judges of the Superior Courts will be as follows, viz:

*Edenton,	Saunders.
Newbern,	Manly.
Raleigh,	Bailey.
Hillsboro',	Settle.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Caldwell.
Morganton,	Ellis.

*Judge Saunders and Judge Bailey exchange circuits.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Manly to hold Beaufort Special Court, Judge Dick to hold Cumberland Special Court, and Judge Bailey to hold New Hanover Special Court.

Further Particulars of the Accident to Gen. Pierce and Family.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Gen Pierce and lady are now staying at the house of Mr. John Aiken, at Andover. Neither of them have received much physical injury, but Mrs. P. is prostrated with grief at the loss of her son.

Mr. Newell, of Cambridge, one of the passengers, is injured beyond the possibility of recovery.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) Jan. 7—9, p. m.—Our latest accounts from Andover represent Gen. Pierce to be still there. His health is good, and Mrs. Pierce is recovering from her injuries. The funeral of the son will take place here to-morrow. The legislature will adjourn for the purpose of attending it.

The extensive powder mill at Acton blew up this afternotn, killing three persons.

CHERAW RAIL ROAD.—The Cheraw *Gazette* says:—"The survey of our rail road has been nearly completed, and we understand the Board of Directors have determined to let out grading of the entire route, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., at Darlington C. H., Society Hill, and Cheraw. Considerable preparations are already made by persons desirous of getting contracts for at once commencing the work."

Illness of Col. King.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6th, 1853.—Wm. R. King has made his will He was born in 1786; owns 5,000 acres land in one body in Dallas county, Alabama, and upwards of one hundred slaves. His entire estate worth about $150,000. He is a humane master. He told me some years since that he never sold but one slave in his life, and he was compelled to sell him because he was a terror to the neighborhood. Col. King cannot possibly recover. His physician has sounded his lungs with the stethoscope, and declared that one of his lungs is entirely gone and the other partly so. Col. K.'s niece, Mrs. Ellis, is with him.

Small Pox at Havana.

MOBILE, Jan. 6

The passengers by the steamer Black Warrior from Havana, report that the small pox was raging at Havana with much fatality. The epidemic was unchecked at the time the Black Warrior sailed, and many deaths had occurred.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Later advices from Saint Domingo, state that the report of the occupation of Samana by the French is unfounded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall with later dates from California, has arrived. She brings nothing addtional of importance. The markets of California were declining.

SNOW.—A considerable snow fell in this vicinity on Monday night and Tuesday morning last. During the last few days the river has been remarkably high.

Fayetteville Carolinan 8th inst.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamship Humboldt, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing a cargo worth over two millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1853.

SENATE.—Considerable debate ensued as to the understanding of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

HOUSE.—The proceedings are unimportant. A resolution to close the debate to-morrow on the Deficiency Bill, was passed.

☞Senator Hunter of Virginia, and Mr. Atherton, Senator elect from New Hampshire, arrived in Washington on Thursday. Of course everybody is on the qui vive, but there is nothing positive as yet on the subject of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1853.—The Senate was in a secret session to-day, discussing the propriety of removing the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the occasion of ratifying the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—CONCORD, Jan. 10th.—Hon. Charles H. Atherton, father of Senator Atherton, died at Amherst, Mass., on Saturday.

Thomas S. Hamblin, Manager of the Bowery Theatre, died in New York on Saturday night.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has made a fortune of $250,000 out of his paper, and has had about twice that sum stolen from him by treacherous *attaches*.

The following is an extract of the account of the accident [illegible] which General Pierce's child was killed, written by [illegible] Mr. Fowler, Mayor of Andover, to [illegible] of this city:

[illegible] was [illegible] at a window, when the [illegible] a mere wreck, and the car was dragged for [illegible] embankment. Perfectly conscious of our situation, I remember thinking what was the matter. I retained through the whole my consciousness. In another second, the coupling which joined our car with the other broke, and our car was whirled violently round, so as to reverse the ends, and we were swung down the rocky ledge. For once, I had no hope of escaping death. I shall never forget the breathless horror which came over us during our fall. There was not a shriek, not an exclamation, till the progress of the car, after having turned over twice on the rocks, was arrested, and with a violent concussion, having parted in the middle, and being broken into many thousand fragments. I received personally a few bruises and flesh cuts, of no particular moment, and found myself amid a mass of broken glass and splintered wood, and groaning men and women, with no limbs, broken, and with a heart to praise God for his sparing mercy. I had no need to get out at any door or window, for the car was a fragmentary ruin. The next moment a man covered with blood himself—a noble fellow—said, 'We are alive; let us help others.' I passed from one frightful part of the scene to another, and the whole is before me now as a fearful victim. Men came up on every side dripping with blood, and few escaped some cuts and bruises. Before all were rescued, the top, covered with oil cloth, took fire from the stove, and added to the general horror and suffering.

Two incidents, among the many terrible ones, are especially present to my memory. On the bank sat a mother (Mrs. Stokes, of this city) clasping her little boy of some three or four years of age; he had been rescued from the ruin which had strewn the rock with splintered fragments, and her own person was considerably burned by the fire, but she was shedding tears of gratitude over her rescued child and rejoicing in his safety, undmindful of her own pain. But a few steps from her I saw the most appalling scene of all. There was another mother, whose agony passes beyond any description. She could shed no tears, but, overwhelmed with grief, uttered such affecting words as I never can forget. It was Mrs. Pierce, the lady of the President elect, and near her, in that ruin of shivered wood and iron, lay a more terrible ruin, her only son, one minute before so beautiful, so full of life and hope. She was supported by her husband and Prof. Packard.

Gen. Pierce was himself bruised in the back, but not severely, and the wounds of the spirit far exceeded any bodily suffering; yet while deeply affected, he showed all the self-possession and nerve which only characterizes great-hearted and noble men, and which few would manifest under similar circumstances. He gave all needful directions about the recovery of his little boy, still entangled in the wreck about him, and then afforded all that comfort and sympathy to his partner in sorrow which was appropriate to the time. She was conveyed to a house near, and there she gave vent to the grief which rent her heart, while he consoled and comforted. I may not draw the veil from that picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and the hearts of those who have suffered can feel what my pen must not describe.

Soon we were able to convey the wounded and the dead to the nearest house, which happened to be the poor-farm in Andover, where every possible kindness and attention were rendered. Go with me, Mr. Editor, to that house, and look with me a while on that scene of suffering and sorrow. In one room were Gen. Pierce and his lady, in the opposite apartment lay the mortal remains of their little boy—and oh! so sad a sight! The blow by which he was instantly killed, struck his forehead, and was so violent as to remove the upper portion of the head, leaving a part of the brain exposed. The face, with the exception of a bruise about the right eye, still remained uninjured, but bathed in blood. General Pierce and lady, meanwhile, retired to the house of Mr. Aiken.

In the same room was a lady, Mrs. Newell, of Hillsborough, considerably bruised and her face cut. Her little daughter, twelve years of age, lay near, with her foot so badly injured that amputation will be necessary. She bore her pains sweetly and patiently. In another room Mr. Kittredge, of Pelham, lay with his leg broken, and a Mr. Childs, of Henniker, sat bravely up, though with a face covered with blood. Others much bruised had gone on in the train which returned for us from Lawrence. Every attention which could possibly be paid to those injured was given at this house, where most of the wounded were carried. The physicians were prompt in their services—calm, kind, and, so far as one not of the profession can judge, judicious. After the head of the little boy had been tenderly cared for by the physicians, and all possible done to restore the look of life, he was carried by us to the house where his afflicted parents were. I shall never forget the look of extreme pain that child's face wore; and yet there was something resigned and tender impressed even by the awful hand of death. He was not yet cold when he was in the room of Mr. Aiken's house, dressed just as he had been at the moment of the calamity. The form which had left that house but little more than an hour before, full of life and happiness, with a heart full of hope and bright aspirations, was borne back to those who had parted from him—that heart now hushed and still—that form motionless, and the limbs fast growing rigid under the icy touch of death."

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to 29th December, arrived today. The steamer Europa arrived out on the 26th December. The new British Ministry are composed as follows: Premier, Earl Aberdeen; Chancellor, Lord Cranswort; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell; Secretary of Colonies, Duke of New Castle; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Keeper of Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert; President of the Indian Board, Sir C. Wood; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Seal, without office, Marquis of Landsdowne. The above form the Cabinet. Parliament adjourned till Feb. 10.

A terrible gale occurred at Liverpool on the night of the 26th Dec. Many vessels were damaged.

The markets are dull, owing to the holidays. The sales of Cotton amount to 7,000 bales at prices rather in favor of buyers, but not so decidedly as to cause a change in last quotations. Breadstuffs are dull, without change in former prices.

FRANCE.—A decree has been published nominating ex-King Jerome and his son, lineal heirs to the throne, in the event of no direct or adopted issue of Louis Napoleon.

A commercial treaty with France has been voted by the Belgian Chambers.

The Pope's nuncio has received orders to recognise Napoleon III., as Emperor.

The nomination of Jerome Bonaparte and son, as heirs to the throne of France, had been received somewhat unfavorably by the Parisians.

INDIA.—No further progress in the Burmese war. The Northwest frontier of India had revolted.

Dates to 20th Nov. from the Cape of Good Hope, report that the war was almost over. The Chiefs are making peace.

From Melbourne in Australia, Oct. 11, reports are favorable regarding the mining intelligence. Gold was plenty. Prices of provisions, however, were exorbitant.

London papers say that the steamer City of Glasgow, on her last trip from Philadelphia, brought $100,000 in Kossuth bonds, addressed to a member of Parliament.

SOUND TRUTHS.—In announcing the future conduct of the N. York Enquirer, upon the accession of Mr. J. R. Spaulding, as one of the editors, that gentleman enunciates a rule which should ever be observed.—He says, "Personalities, whether as regards public men, or private, I shall endeavor to avoid. There is no surer mark of a low and narrow mind than a disposition to believe that dissent can spring only from dishonesty; so there is no more certain index of the consciousnes, of weakness than a resort to personal abuse. This is the lowest and last of all weapons—one which no honorable man will touch at all, and no man not honorable until he is reduced to an extremity. Courteous towards the contemporaries of this paper I shall always strive to be—taking pride in their honor and satisfaction in their success. I cannot disparage my brother editors without disparaging my profession and cannot disparage my profession without disparaging myself."

The Flag of the 18th has the following further and important intelligence.

The news from our neighbors of Mexico continues every day to increase in interest. We have through the courtesy of a friend, been shown letters and documents from the city of Victoria to the 14th inst. Governor Cardenas has been captured in Tula, together with some nine members of the Legislature his adherents. An extra, issued from the seat of the new government, announces this happy event. We have before us a message from the provisional Governor to the people, in which he tells them their success has been most complete. The entire state, with a few exceptions, have sent in their acquiescene to the provisional government, and the new plan—*el plan salvador de Guadalajara.* Rufing Rudriguez annnounces to the people the same happy result. He says that after four days hard fighting success has crowned the victorious banners of the invincible pronunciados.—Cardenas has been taken prisoner in Tampico—he was captured by a detachment of National Guards from the latter place. Canales is still at large, and report says in Linares.

A letter from Rudriguez to a friend in this city, dated 14th inst. states that the war steamer Estado de Mexico which recently left the Brazos, with munitions of war, cannon, etc., for Vera Cruz, had, together with a national war schooner, also pronounced, and were, now with the insurgents in Tampico. If this be true, and our informant assures us it is, it gives a death blow to the maritime force of the government in the Gulf. The overthrow of the present Government seems inevitable Matamoras, however, seems determined to hold out to the last. The commandant of that important post has commenced to fortify and barricade, preparatory for a determined resistance. Our merchants have been supplying barrels ect for breastwork and to day the sonorous tones of his big mouthed cannon, announced to us of Brownsville, that all power in that city had passed from the civil into the military arm of government Matamoras has been declared in a state of siege though no enemy is in sight and martial law prevails in our sister city. The flags of the different nations are now floating over their respective consulates the broad ensign of Mexico this morning flutters in the breeze as proudly and as defiant as ever—its rampant eagles seems to grasp the serpent in its talons with even a firmer gripe, as though determined to crushs not only that, but every other one which presents itself, hydraheaded as they at present are.

We have before us three proclamations from Gen. Avolos, to the troops under his command and the people. He entreats them to remain true to the Government in its hour of peril, and assures them that there are yet strong arms and stout hearts enough in the land to stem this great tide of insubordination, gigantic as it is. We learn that the Matamorenses think differently.

Carvajal was said to be in Guerrero, at the head of a large Mexican force, and Trevino, one of his officers was guarding the Paso del Zacate, also with a considerable number of adherents.

The Flag says that no Americans are engaged in this quarrel. It is a family affair and the Mexicans are fighting it out amongst themselves.

Mr. J. P. McDonough committed suicide in Brownsville on the 16th December. No cause could be assigned for the rash act.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 25th. 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen—I have just seen in the Observer of the 23d, an article, copied from the Wilmington Herald, in relation to the appointment of Magistrates in Bladen county, doing me such great injustice that I am forced to the disagreeable necessity of asking a favor—which I have never requested of an editor before—to allow me through your paper to place myself right.

It is true that the Commoner from Bladen presented to me a list of persons (45 in number) to be recommended as Magistrates, which I refused to sign, *before I even read the names, or knew who the persons were.* When the recommendation came to the Senate, I did oppose these appointments, upon the ground that there were now in that county about forty-five Magistrates, being about one out of every twenty men; and if these were commissioned we would have one out of every ten.

If this was done, it would be equivalent to abolishing the County Court, as it would be utterly impossible to get together a majority of the Justices.

Upon these grounds *alone* did I oppose the appointment of so large a number, and merely requested that the recommendation should be laid on the table until I could learn in what portions of the county Magistrates were needed.

This was done with scarcely a dissenting voice.—It is very illiberal thus to attempt to injure me with those gentlemen, several of whom are my near relatives, many of them my strong political, and all of them my personal friends.

I have more reason to complain that my name is brought forward in this conspicuous manner, about a manner of no interest to the public, from the fact that I had, after this, consented to the appointment of one Justice of the Peace for each district—*this* being a greater number than I thought the good of the county required.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. D. McDOWELL.

Important Resolutions.

On the 4th inst., in the Senate of the U. S., Hon. Lewis Cass introduced the following resolutions which were read and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the United States do hereby declare that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power;" and while "existing lights should be respected," and will be by the United States, they owe it to their own "safety and interests" to announce, as they now do, "that no future European colony or dominon shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent;" and should the attempt be made they thus deliberately declare that it will be viewed as an act originating in motives regardless of their "interests and their safety," and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its honor.

And be it further resolved, That while the United States disclaim any design upon the island of Cuba inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known, in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that island which, as a naval or military position, might, under circumstances easy to be foreseen, become dangerous to their southern coast, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mississippi, as unfriendly acts directed against them, to be related by all the means in their power.

Extraordinary Wealth of a Southern Planter.

The New York Tribune translates the following from a German paper:—

"A rich planter, a Mr. Delabitzscher, descended from an ancient French family, recently died in N. Orleans. He was a young man at the time of the first French revolution, and fled from the guillotine to become a merchant's clerk in the Crescent City. After a time he married the daughter of a rich planter, and carried on the plantation so skilfully, as in a comparatively short time to acquire the reputation of one of the richest men in Louisiana. Since his death the division of his property has shown its aggregate to be an amount, which, from an European point of view, is almost fabulous. It consisted of 31 plantations, upon branches of the Mississippi, affording an annual profit from the cultivation of coffee and sugar of $50.000; 12 steamboats upon the Mississippi, 3 upon the ocean, and 34 merchant vessels, the aggregate income of which, at the lowest calculation, is $150,000; shares to the amount of $5,000,000 in railroad stocks, producing annually $250,000; 7 limited partnerships in Europe, one in each of the cities of London, Paris, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Cadiz, Naples and Constantinople, each producing an annual profit of $80.000, in all $560.000; cash to the amount of $7,000,000 in the Bank of England, drawing 2 per cent, producing $140,000—making in all an annual income of $2.350,000, or about 14.000,000 of francs. His property in houses, furniture, collections of works of art, books, &c., were in proportion. The property falls to three heirs."

From the Liverpool Times of December 14. The Pronunciamento at Cadiz.

We have read with interest, not unmingled with surprise, the very prolix correspondence published by the journals of the United States with reference to the policy of the American Government towards Spain in relation to Cuba. These documents have been produced in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February last; although it is not for us to judge whether such publications are, or are not compatible with the interests of a foreign country, we must be allowed to express without reserve our opinion of the unfounded and gratuitous aspersions thrown out in the course of this correspondence on the motives of other parties. The transactions to which these papers relate, extend over a period of no less than twenty-seven years; and our readers will learn with astonishment equal to our own, that during the whole of this period, if the language of the ministers and agents of the United States is to be believed, the assertions of American diplomacy have been directed to the preservation of the just rights of Spain over the Island of Cuba against the rapacious and aggressive designs of other countries, and especially of Great Britain. It seems incredible that so preposterous a delusion should ever have been seriously entertained by the Cabinet of Washington; but this correspondence demonstrates that it has been not only entertained, but acted upon during a long series of years, and is now published as the principal ground of the policy pursued by the United States in relation to Cuba. It may be remembered that the project for the seizure of Texas was justified by Gen. Jackson on similar pretences. * * * * * * *

This language was carried on for 20 years. England was always represented as the rapacious ally, eager to obtain, at any price and by any violation of principle, possession of the coveted island, and the United States were always ready, from the most disinterested motives, to renew their offers of protection, and even to assure Spain that "in case of any attempt from whatever quarter, to wrest from her this portion of her territory, she may securely rely upon the military and navy resources of the United States to aid her in preserving and recovering it." Such are the words of Mr. Forsyth's instructions to Mr. Vail in 1840.

It is scarcely necessary, in this country at least, to remark that not one atom of tangible evidence is produced in support of the intentions thus loosely, and, we must add, dishonestly imputed to Great Britain. It was not England but the United States whose attention had been thus acutely directed to the naval and military advantages of the possession of the Havana, and when American statesmen talked of their "sleepless vigilance in watching over the "rights of Spain in that quarter, owing to the supposed designs of another Power," not one of them could be ignorant that the only designs from which Spain had anything to fear were those of American citizens. The date of these occurrences renders the absurdity of the charge more palpably evident, for it will hardly be believed that England would choose the very moment when she was assisting to place Queen Isabella II. on the throne to rob her of her birthright; or that just after we had shaken off the burthen of slavery at an expense of twenty millions, and emancipated our own negroes, that we should covet the acquisition of an Island containing 600,000 slaves. If the American Government ever credited such inventions as these, it was grossly imposed upon. But it is still more difficult to account for the publication, at this distance of time, of baseless suspicions, which experience as well as reason ought to have dispelled, and of motives which it is beneath the Government of one great and friendly nation to impute to another. * * * * * *

We shall leave our readers to draw their own inferences from this singular negotiation; but in our eyes the strangest part of the whole transaction is the publication of it. Did it never occur to the American Government that every one of the arguments they have employed against the possession of Cuba by any strong naval power may be turned with equal force against their own attempts to acquire it; and that in avowing the motives they have for possessing it, they render its remaining in the hands of Spain a matter of increased importance to the rest of the world? They intimate, indeed, throughout these despatches, that they are content that the island should continue a colony of Spain. If that declaration be sincere, nothing is more easy than to ensure it. Great Britain, France, and all the maritime States, are ready to concur in any pledge that will preserve it from molestation: but they must concur *with* the United States; and there, but there alone, lies the difficulty. Mr. Buchanan has thought fit to assert of this country, in an official despatch, "it has been her uniform policy, throughout her past history to seize upon every valuable commercial point throughout the world whenever circumstances have placed this in her

From the Polish of Krasicho.

The Ass and the Lamb.

"How hard is my fate!
What sorrows await,"
Said the Ass to the Sheep. "my deplorable state."

"Cold, naked, ill-fed,
I sleep in a shed,
Where the snow, wind and rain come in over my head.

All this day did I pass
In a yard without grass;
What a pity that I was created an Ass!

As for master—he sat
By the fire with the cat,
And they both look as you do, contented and fat.

Your nice coat of wool,
So elastic and full,
Makes you much to be envied—ay, more than the bull."

"How can you pretend,"
Said her poor bleating friend,
"To complain? Let me silence to you recommend.

My sorrows are deep,"
Continued the Sheep,
And her eyes looked as if she were ready to weep.

"I expect—'tis no fable—
To be dragged from the stable,
And, to-morrow, perhaps, cut up for the table.

Now you—with docility,
Strength, and civility—
Will live some years longer in all probability.

So, no envy, I beg,
For I'll bet you an egg,
You will carry the spinach to eat with my leg."

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

Jim Blander and the Quaker.

There lived in a certain neighborhood, not far distant from here, a roystering, rowdy bully, named Jimmy Blander. Jim was "sum" in a fight—a kind of pugilistic Napoleon.

Many and bloody were the affairs he had in his lifetime, and he invariably came off first best. Jim not only considered himself invulnerable, but all the fighting characters in the surrounding country conceded it was no use in fighting Jim, as he was considered a patent threshing machine, that could not be improved upon. In Jim's neighborhood had settled quite a number of Quakers. From some cause or other, Jim hated the "shad-bellies," as he called them, with entire heart; he often declared that to whip one of these inoffensive people would be the crowning glory of his life. For years Jim waited for a pretext. One of Jim's chums overheard a young Quaker speak in disparaging terms of him. The report soon came to Jim's ears, not a little magnified. Jim made desperate threats what he was going to do with Nathan, the meek follower of Penn, on sight, besides the various bruises and contusions he meant to inflict on Nathan's body, in his chaste language, he meant to gouge out both of his eyes, and chaw off both of his ears.

Nathan heard of Jim's threat, and very properly kept out of Jim's way, hoping that time would mollify his anger. It seemed, however, that this much desired result did not take place. One day Nathan was out riding, and, passing through a long lane, when about mid-way he espied Jim entering the other end. Nathan might have turned and fled, but his flesh rebelled at retreating.

"I will pursue my way peaceably," said the Quaker, "and I hope the better sense of the man of wrath will not permit him to molest me, or allow him to do violence to my person."

Nathan's calculations as to the lamb-like qualities of his adversary, were doomed to be disappointed.

"Oh, oh!" thought the bully, as he recognized Nathan. "I have him at last. Now I'll make mincemeat of shad-belly! I will salt and pickle him, too."

"Wilt thou please dismount from thy horse?" said Jim, seizing the bridle of Nathan's horse, and mimicing his style; "my heart yearneth above all things to give thee the biggest mauling that ever a man received."

"Friend James," replied Nathan, "thou must not molest me, but let me go my way in peace. Thy better judgment will surely tell thee that thou cannot possibly be benefited by personally injuring me."

"Get down in a moment!" thundered Jim. "Get down, you canting, lying, mischief-making hypocrite. I'll drag you down, if you don't dismount."

"My friend James, I remonstrate against thy proceedings and against thy language," replied Nathan. "My religion teaches me sincerity. I am neither a liar, a mischief-maker, nor a hypocrite; I am no coward, but a man of peace; I desire to pursue my way quietly—let me pass on."

"Get down," persisted Jim; "down with you, I want you! I want to beat some of your religion out of you—I must give you a flogging before I leave you. I think by the time I am through with you, you will pass for a tolerably honest man. I will teach you, in a short lesson, the importance of minding your business, and the risk you run in slandering your neighbors."

"I will not dismount," said Nathan; "loosen thy hold from the bridle."

"You won't, won't you?" said Jim, "then here goes"—and he made a desperate plunge to collar the Quaker.

Nathan was on his feet in an instant on the opposite side of the horse.

The Quaker, although of much smaller proportions than his persecutor, was all sinew and muscle, and his well-knit form denoted activity and strength. His wrath was evidently enkindled.

"Friend James," he replied, "thy pertinacious persistence in persecuting me is exceedingly annoying; thou must desist, or peradventure, I may so forget myself as to do thee some bodily harm."

"By Snakes!" said Jim, coming towards Nathan, "I believe there is fight enough in Broadbrim to make the affair interesting. I wish some of the boys were here to see the fun, now." Now, continued Jim, "Friend Nathan, I am going to knock off the end of your nose—look out!"

Suiting the action to the word, Jim, after various pugilistic gyrations with his fist, made a scientific blow at the nasal organ of our friend, but Tom Hyer could not more scientifically have warded it off. Jim was evidently disconcerted at the ill success of his first attempt—he saw he had undertaken quite as much as he was likely to accomplish. James, however, straightened himself out, and approached Nathan more cautiously. The contest began again.—Nathan stood his ground firmly, and skillfully warded off the shower of blows which Jim aimed at him.

"Friend James," said Nathan, in the heat of the contest, "this is mere child's play. It drives me to desperation, but I must defend myself from bodily harm. I see there is but one way of bringing this scandalous affair to a close, and that is by my conquering thee; in order to do this, I will inflict a heavy blow between thine eyes, which will prostrate thee!"

Following out this suggestion, Nathan struck Jim a tremendous blow on the forehead, which brought him senseless to the ground.

"Now," said Nathan, "I'll teach thee a lesson, and I hope it will be a wholesome lesson too. I will seat myself astraddle of thy breast—I will place my knees upon thy arms, thus, so that thou cannot injure me when thou returnest to consciousness. I hope I may be the humble instrument of taming thy fierce and warlike nature, and making a better and more peaceful man of thee."

As the Quaker concluded, Jim began to show some warning signs of life. The first impulse of Jim, when he fairly saw his position, was to turn Nathan off. He struggled desperately, but he was in a vice his efforts were unavailing.

"Friend, thee must keep still until I am done with thee," said Nathan. "I believe I am an humble instrument in the hands of Providence to chastise thee, and I trust when I am done with thee, thou wilt be a changed man. Friend James, dost thou not repent shocking me?"

"Let me show you," said Jim, with an oath; "let me up, and I'll show you."

"I will not let thee up, thou impious wretch," replied Nathan. "Darest thou profane the name of thy Maker? I will check thy respiration for a moment."

Nathan, as good as his word, clutched Jim by the throat. He compressed his grip—a gurgling sound could be heard—Jim's face became distorted—a tremor ran through his frame. He was evidently undergoing a process of strangulation. The Quaker relaxed his hold, but not until the choking process had done sufficiently, as he thought, tamed the perverse spirit of Jim. It took some moments for Jim to inhale sufficient air to address the Quaker.

"I knock under," said Jim; "enough! let me up."

"Nay, thou has not got half enough," replied Nathan. "Thou art undergoing a process of moral purification, and thou must be contented to remain where thou liest, until I am done with thee. Thou hast profaned the name of thy Maker; confess, dost thou repent thy wickedness?"

"No, hanged if I do!" growled Jim.

"Thou perverse man," replied Nathan, in an imploring tone, "say that thou repentest thy wickedness."

"No, hanged if I do!"

"Thou perverse man," replied the Quaker; "must I use compulsory means? I will compress thy windpipe again, unless thou give me an answer in the affirmative—say, quick, art thou sorry?"

"No—I—I—y-e-s!" shrieked Jim, in a gurgling tone, as the Quaker tightened his grip, "yes, I am sorry."

"Is thy sorrow godly sorrow?" inquired Nathan.

Jim rather demurred giving an affirmative answer to this question, but a gentle squeeze admonished him that he had better yield.

"Yes," replied Jim, "my sorrow is a Godly sorrow."

"A godly sorrow leadeth to repentence," replied Nathan; "we are progressing finely. Thou said but just now that I was a canting, lying, cowardly, mischief-making hypocrite. Thou wronged me in asserting these things, and slandered my persuasion. Dost thou recall those assertions?"

"Yes," replied Jim, "I do; now let me go."

"I am not done with thee yet," said Nathan, "thou hast been a disturber of the peace of this neighborhood time out of mind—thy hand has been raised against every man—thou art a brawler. Wilt thou promise me that in future you will lead a more peaceful life; that thou wilt love thy neighbor as thyself?"

"Yes," answered Jim, hesitatingly, "all but the Quakers."

"Thou must make no exceptions," replied Nathan; "I insist upon an affirmative answer."

"I will not say yes to that!—I will die first!"

A struggle now ensued between the two, but Jim had his match.

"Thou must yield, James; I insist on it," said Nathan, and he gra ped Jim by the throat. "I will choke thee into submission; thou must answer affirmatively; say, after me, I promise to love my neighbor as myself, including the Quakers."

"I won't promise that, I'll be cursed if I do," replied Jim.

"I will check thy respiration, if thou don't. Wilt thou yield?"

"No, I won't, I'll be blasted if I do," answered Jim.

"Thee had better give in; I will choke thee again if thou dost not; see, my grip tightens," replied Nathan.

And Nathan did compress his grip, and the choking process again went on. Jim's face first became distorted, then purple; his tongue lolled out, and his eyes protruded from their sockets—his body writhed like a dying man's. Nathan persisted in holding his grip until Jim became entirely passive; he relaxed his hold. Jim was slow in recovering his senses; when he did he begged Nathan for mercy's sake to release him.

"When thou wilt make the promise I exact from thee, I will release thee, but no sooner," replied Nathan.

Jim saw that he was powerless, and that the Quaker was resolute. He felt it was no use to persist in his stubbornes.

"I'll give in; I'll promise to love my neighbor as myself," he replied.

"Including the Quakers?" insinuated Nathan.

"Yes, including the Quakers," replied Jim.

"Thou mayest arise, then, friend James; and I trust the lesson thou hast learned to-day, will make a more peaceable citizen of thee, and I hope a better man," answered Nathan.

Poor Jim was entirely humbled; he left the field with his spirits completely cowed. Not long after this occurrence, the story became bruited about.—He soon after left the scene of his many triumphs, and his late disastrous defeat, and emigrated to the West. The last I heard of him he was preparing to make another move. Being pressed for his reasons why he again emigrated, still further West, he said a colony of Quakers were about moving into his neighborhood. He was under obligations to love them, but he was of opinion that distance would lend strength to his attachments.

A Case of Sad Interest.

A writer in the Springfield Republican, from the Insane Retreat in Worcester, mentions the following:

There is a small pond in the garden. Just opposite the pond I saw a woman, humbly dressed, looking in the water.

"That poor woman," said the Doctor, "has been here for several years. She assists in the kitchen, and is perfectly harmless, although incurable. She is the wife of an industrious man, living in an adjoining town. They had a family of three boys, two of whom died suddenly, of the scarlet fever. Within a week of their burial, the mother proceeded to a pond near by for some water. As she was dipping her pail, she saw something just beneath the surface which attracted her attention, and, taking a wooden rake, she pulled it to the bank; it proved to be the body of her remaining child. A walnut shell, with a piece of paper stuck in the centre, was floating upon the water, which, no doubt, sailing from the reach of the child, caused him to stretch for it, lose his balance, and be drowned. Before sunset she was mad, raving mad, and was brought here. It is her daily custom to watch that water for a few moments, just at the hour she discovered the body of her child, and then to return quietly to her work. But if she was not allowed to do so, which, by the way of experiment, has been tried, violent fits and convulsions would follow."

"You say she is incurable," said I.

"Quite so, we think. Under superintendence," continued the doctor, "she is quiet and useful here; but without it she would be even dangerous."

While he was speaking, the mother, whose bereavement of her children had driven her mad forever, turned upon her heel, and with her face turned to the earth, walked slowly toward the house. As she approached, the doctor called to her, and, dropping a low courtesy, she stood looking at us.

I have seen faces whose melancholy expression might chill the blood like the keen east wind, and the power of sympathizing with them be very limited. But, of all that I have seen, not any have approached the one I now looked upon, in utter absence of all life's sunshine. Pale, ashy pale, were her features; her lips were hueless, and her eyes sunken; her lower jaw dropped almost upon her breast, and looked like grief personified.

"Poor creature," exclaimed the doctor, "what wretchedness of mind is depicted!"

"I never saw it equalled," said I.

"No wonder," replied he. "For five years a smile has not played upon her features, and, in my opinion, *never will*."

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—It is now one fifth of a century since Capt Ericsson first brought his caloric engine before the scientific world in London, and it had already been a favorable subject of speculation and reflection with him for many years. The invention excited very general interest, but its main principle was condemned as unsound and untenable by nearly all the scientific men of the day, with the exception of the celebrated Dr. Andrew Ure and Professor Farday. Nothing is at the same moment invented and perfected, and the practical success of the new engine was retarded in consequence of the destruction of its pistons, valves and other working parts, by the oxidation consequent upon the high temperature which it was necessary to keep up in its circulating medium. For twenty years Capt. Ericsson has devoted himself, with the enthusiasm of genius and the patient application of science, to the removal of these difficulties and the perfection of his all-important invention. It has been with him the amusement as well as the work of a lifetime.

Success seems now finally to have rewarded his labors. We learn from the New York Tribune that the Ericsson left her dock at that city on the 2d at 9½ o'clock, on the Engineer's trial trip. She moved down the East River in fine style, under flying colors and the firing of cannon. After proceeding up the North River a short way, she returned and went down the Bay. Her appearance attracted universal attention all along the docks, where the curious had congregated to witness the success or failure of Ericsson's great invention. She passed Fort Hamilton at 10¾ A. M., outward bound. It is said she made 12 miles per hour and would proceed to sea.

THE RESULTS OF THE VICTORY OF 1852.—Among the many excellent speeches delivered at the Martinsburg dinner, in honor of C. J. Faulkner, Esq., was one from Colin M. Ingersoll, Esq., the young but able and distinguished representative of Connecticut, in the House of Representatives.

In concluding, Mr. I. thus pithily pointed out the fruits of the election of Pierce and King.

A return of those principles of rigid economy in the public expenditures, which I think the whigs administration has departed from—a watchful care over the public treasury and the public servants, that we may not again witness the frauds and speculations upon the treasury, which, under the auspices of Gardner and Galphinaize, have brought such reproach upon the administration which came into power with Gen. Taylor. A tariff for revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of a government economically administered.—The prompt vindication of the honor of our flag, whether it be insulted on land, the "high seas," in "foreign ports," or on the "fishing banks," and a firm determination to stand by the doctrine enunciated by Monroe, more than thirty years ago, in regard to foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. The plain provisions of the constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, to be carried out in good faith, and sectional agitation to be discountenanced.

In a word, and in conclusion, I offer you the following sentiment:

The Baltimore platform of 1852: Upon it the Democracy of the Union elected Franklin Pierce to the Presidential chair: the same democracy will expect his administration to preserve it intact for the Presidential contest in 1856.

Death of Professor Wilson.

The steamer at New York brings the sad intelligence of the death of John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Edinburg College. This gentleman adds another to the illustrious dead of the past year. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1788. At the age of thirteen he entered at Glasgow University, and in his 18th year at Oxford. Here he gained the Newdigate prize, for an English poem of sixty lines. On leaving Oxford he purchased an estate near the borders of Lake Windermere, and became a neighbor and associate of Wordsworth. In consequence of reverses of fortune, he left Windermere, and proceeded to Edinburgh, where he practised law. He was shortly afterwards elected Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University, which place he held to the day of his death. Professor Wilson wrote the Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; the Trials of Margaret Lindsay; and the Foresters; works which will live as long as the language in which they are written.—He also wrote two poetical works—"The City of the Plague," and "The Isle of Palms." But he has been better known of late years as the editor of Blackwood's Magazine; and by the name of Christopher North.—Many of his contributions to Blackwood are among the most charming critical essays ever written. He wrote, among other good things which appeared in Blackwood, *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, which have been collected and published in separate volumes, both in England and America. His Life of Robert Burns is a glowing tribute to the genius and independence of the Ayrshire ploughman. His latest contributions to Blackwood have been a series of papers entitled *Dies Boreales*, or Christopher among the Mountains, which are critical essays upon poets and poetry, in the form of dialogues. Professor Wilson was a whole-souled, enthusiastic man, of vast intellectual powers, and of a genial, racy humor. His death will be lamented at home and abroad, by the thousands who have enjoyed the privilege of reading his glorious works.

Boston Atlas.

ANECDOTE OF MR. BOOTH.—Booth once concluded an engagement with a Manchester manager. Manchester, then, as now, a manufacturing town, was devoted largely to the production of buttons. Booth appeared before his audience, determined to make a hit. We have forgotten the name of the play in which he appeared—enough that he threw himself into it with his whole soul. But alas! the house would not "come down."—His choicest efforts were thrown away, and his heart began to sink within him, and self-distrust to steal over him. At last there came in the play a personal set to, into which Booth went with such a hearty zest, that the cheeers and shouts thus far repressed, broke out in a perfect storm. Booth caught the secret, and forthwith, belabored his fellow actor that he fairly yelled with pain. The applause was unbounded. Then Booth sat down in his chair, and stretching his neck toward his audience, with a face on which was depicted the most bitter contempt and disgust, exclaimed in a way all his own—"What do you think of that, you *d—n button makers?*" He was obliged to leave the stage as well as the city with a mob of the button makers on his track.

Scene in a Music Store.

Proprietor and customer discussing the merits of a new piano. Neither of them can play. Enter a freckle-faced, sharp, grey eyed individual, with a grey coat, a round felt hat and mud boots. He comes in with quite a free and easy step and manner, merely as if a sudden curiosity seized him in passing. Evidently he was never in a music store before. Just as evidently from the country—sharp but "green." Stands staring at the piano for a moment without being noticed. Suddenly "dabs" his big fingers on the keys, and dr ws back, startled at the noise he produces.

"My golly, stranger, what d'you call that ere critter?"

"A piano, sir," said the proprietor briefly, and turning away impatiently.

"Gee huminy! a pyanner. Jist so! My Swouns, ain't it a critter! Is that what you make singing with, stranger?"

"No, sir; it is to be played on. Excuse me for a moment. I am busy."

"Jist so! Well, I swoun I'd like to hear the critter talk. Play a teune, stranger, won't you?"

"I dont play, sir. Besides, I am busy."

"Jist so! Now do oblige a feller, won't you? I'll do the same for yeou one time or nother. Jist come up my way, and see ef I don't show yeou the ropes. Play a teune, won't yeou?"

"No, sir!" replied the proprietor, curtly and sharply.

"Well, yeou needn't get riled abeout it. Stranger, you play a feller a teune, won't you?" said the countryman, turning to the customer, with an earnest look.

"I only play in the morning before breakfast," replied the customer gravely.

"Now, don't be obstroperous, stranger. Jewhilikins! if yeou wanted to hear a pianner as bad as I dew, yeou'd make the old thing rip right off."

"Never play after breakfast, sir; it's against my principles."

"Oh, dern your principles, stranger." Jist play a feller a teune. By golly, I'll pay for it, ef it cost dad the old gray mare."

"Can't do it, sir."

"Yeou won't?"

"No."

"Well, I jist tell yeou what, stranger," said the countryman, getting red in the face and straightening himself, "I don't believe yeou ever did play on the derned old thing."

"You've hit it to a T," replied the customer, smiling.

"Jist so! All I've got to say is, yeoure a mighty mean, ignorant set o' white people, ef yeou don't know heow to play on the pyanner."

And the youth withdrew indignant.—*N. O. Pic.*

☞ Skeptical as we all are of Patent Medicines; we cannot but have faith when we meet with an article as highly recommended as *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*, of which one of our first Physicians says—"It will effect more good than any of the numerous preparations with which the country is inundated." Also, their *Diarrhœa Cordial*, of which another remarks—"I have used it with the happiest effect, and think it one of the most convenient and efficient preparations ever offered to our profession." 18-2t

The Mustang Liniment.

Every day new evidences of the value of this popular medicine reaches the ears of the public. A friend of the Editor's, a contractor on the Pacific Railroad, told him the other day that he would not be without it on his section on any account, whatever. He finds constant use for it among his hands. The great value of this article has induced many worthless imitations under different, but similar names, but the persons who once use Bragg and Co's. liniment will not be deceived by any vile and rascally cheat who would palm off a spurious preparation on them.

See advertisement in another column. 18-2t

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on Sunday the 2nd inst., by H. Maxwell, Esqr., Mr. GEORGE C. RHODES to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of James Williams, Esqr.

DIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., Mr. SAM'L BEERY, aged 55 years.

10th inst., at ½ past 3 o'clock, A. M., Mr. DURANT FRAZER, formerly of Onslow County, N. C., but a resident of the town of Wilmington for about 1 year.

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., SUSAN ANN, daughter of James M. and Mary Middleton, aged 19 years.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.

THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.

Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-10ju

TOBACCO. 10 boxes good sound 1 lb. lump, for sale at 15 cents, by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. 5½ bbls. Outcalt's best; 5 bbls. do. do.; 25 boxes Rose Hill Mill. For sale by M. McINNIS.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 8—Schr Iowa, Davis, from Hyde county, to Dalrymset & Brown; with corn.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to Meroy & Roberts.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Jan. 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Barns, from Charleston, with 35 passengers.

10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 32 passengers.

10—Brig David Duffell, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Lucullus, Lafkin, from N. Y., to J. R. Blossom

Schr. Ozark, Lord, from N. York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Jan. 10—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Barque Acadia, Mowry, from Charleston, to J. Hathaway & Son.

11—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Jan. 11—Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Steamer Gov Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Volant, Watts, from New River, to Miles Costin; with turpentine and pea nuts.

12—Brig Geo. Washington, Knowlton, from Portsmouth, N. H., to J. & D. McRae & Co; with hay, brick, and potatoes.

Jan. 12—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

13—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston with 46 passengers.

CLEARED

Jan. 8—Schr. Rockingham, Shute, for Boston, by C. H. Dudley; with 350 bbls. rosin, 75,000 feet lumber.

Jan. 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

10.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 63 passengers.

10—Schr. J. H. Flanner, VanGilder, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 8 bbls., 1 cask and 4 hhds fruit, 4 bales wool, 6 do. warp, 14 do. yarn, 31 do. sheeting, 15 do. cotton, 951 bushels pea nuts, 621 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 917 do. rosin.

Jan. 8—Brig Elizabeth, Emery, for Bermuda, by J. Hathaway & Son; with lumber.

Br. Brig Alamode, ——, for Porto Rico, by Neilson & Keith, with lumber.

Schr. Patrick Henry, Knudson, for N. Orleans, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

11—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 86 passengers.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Brownlow, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 30,000 feet lumber, 80 bales cotton, 25 bbls. pine oil, 154 sides and 1 bundle leather, 7 boxes whetstones, 7 bales warp, 8 do. yarn, 87 bundles raw hides, 7 do. sheepskins.

French Brig Ville D'Aimens, Fabrique, for St. Domingo, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Sam'l R. Potter, Sooy, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with flour, naval stores and lumber.

Jan. 11—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

12—Schr. E. J. Brognard, Adams, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c

Brig Annawon, Hardy, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 8—Schr. S. R. Mayhew, Spencer, for West Indies, by Neilson & Keith; with 130,000 feet lumber.

12—Brig Onward, Tibbetts, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 1,551 bbls. rosin, 55 do. spirits turpentine, 691 bushels pea nuts.

13—Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Br. Brig Catharine, Lewis, for Barbadoes, by Miles Costin; with lumber and shingles.

Brig S. P. Brown, Almy, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 110,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. tar, 20 do. spirits turpentine.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, for Hyde co., by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by Meroy & Roberts.

U. S Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston with 172 passengers.

MEM.—The steamer Spray, from Wilmington, Del., for Wilmington, N. C., which has been ashore at Need Inlet, wheel damaged, &c., put into Norfolk on Sunday last.

DISASTER.—Brig Tremont, ——, from St. Augustine via Charleston, for New York, with live oak timber, was towed up this morning by the Steamer Calhoun, in a wrecked condition, having experienced heavy weather, and lost foremast, main-topmast, sails, rigging, &c.

MEMORANDA.—Capt. Lord, of schr. Ozark, from New York, in lat. 34, long. 33 40, fell in with schr. Lady Clinton, Adams, of New York, in a leaky condition, with 18 inches water in the hold, and both pumps choked—had lost sails, spars, anchors and chains, and boat. Capt. Lord took off Capt. Adams and crew, and brought them to this port.

JANUARY 6th, 1853.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of New Hanover, met this day at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, for the transaction of business. Present—

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman,
WM. S. LARKINS, MATHEW JOHNSON,
JAMES KERR, SAM'L PLAYER,
JAMES McDUFFIE, JOSEPH M. FOY.

There being a majority present, the Board proceeded to business.

Resolved, That Stephen D. Wallace legally holds over as Chairman of this Board.

S. D. Wallace, as former Chairman, makes his report, which is read, adopted and ordered to be filed.

STATEMENT.

Cash on hand Jan'y 6, 1853,	$4,064 37
Amount due School Tax for 1851,	2,475 97
	$6,540 34
From which deduct amounts due to districts, former appropriations, $2,417 75	
Deduct for Chairman's commissions, &c, 200 00	2,616 75
	$3,923 59
Add Spring dividend, which, if same as last Spring, will be	1,133 88
Leaving this amount to be appropriated,	$5,062 47

S. D. WALLACE, Ch'n.

The petition of Wm. S. Larkins and others for a new school district, was laid on the table.

The petition of Morris Cowan and others for the creation of a new district out of No. 14, was laid on the table.

The election returns from Districts No. 9 and 40 were received and ordered to be filed.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars be appropriated for each School District for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That S. D. Wallace, Thos. H. Williams, John McAuslan, Eli W. Hall, Wm. H. Barton and Edw'd Cantwell be appointed the Examining Committee for the ensuing year.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of Committee-men for the different districts, those for Nos 9 and 40 having been elected:

No. 1—John A. Taylor, John C. Bowden, John Nutt.
2—James Anderson, James Cassidey, Thos. W. Brown.
3—Jas. M. Stevenson, Rich'd Beasley, Alex'r Hewlett.
4—O. F. Alexander, John W. Howard, Reuben Everitt.
5—D. K. Futch, David S. Sanders, D. R. Gornto.
6—John D. Jones, C. H. Alexander, Alfred Shepard.
7—Alfred Craig, James S. Newton, Wm Newton.
8—James Andrews, John Batts, Amos Atkinson
9—Jas. S. Westbrook, John N. Hines, J. M. Howard.
10—Isaac James, Dan'l Shaw, Jeptha Meeks.
11—J. P. Bannerman, John Shepard, David Williams.
12—Isaac Rochelle, E. Henderson, Amos Wooten.
13—E. J. T. Pigford, Wm. Newton, James Alderman.
14—Thomas Lee, Morris Cowan, Hardy Croom.
15—Wm. Bowers, Teachy Wells, Wells Southerlin.
16—Tim. Rivenbark, Lem'l Bowden, Dan'l Kerr.
17—Wm. J. Hand, T. H. Tate, John R. McLendon.
18—R. C. Ormsby, John Bradshaw, Jere. Hand.
19—David Murray, R. Bannerman, Andrew Williams.
20—Wm. R. Henry, E. A. Hawes, Joel L. Moore.
21—O. Alderman, C. Murphy, S. B. Rivenbark.
22—Alfred Moore, Jno. B. Woodcock, Isaiah Pridgen, jr.
23—James P. Moore, N. R. Croom, I. M. Alderman.
24—P. Montague, Wm. Register, John F. Moore.
25—H. P. Brinson, Jas F. Croom, F. H. Bell.
26—John Eaker, Jno. Costin, Jas. T. Bland.
27—P. R. Stringfield, O. Prior, Josiah Costin.
28—W. A. Moore, R. S. Bordeaux, M. C. Collins.
29—Alex. Henry, N. H. Murphy, Chas Corbett
30—David Wells, L. Highsmith, Noah Highsmith.
31—Jno. C. Devane, Geo. Fennell, Wm Fennell.
32—James Murphy, H. T. Costin, Bryan Newkirk.
33—Evan Larkins, T. J. Armstrong, A. L. Moore.
34—Jas. McIntire, H. W. Taylo., Moses Scott.
35—R. Miller, Jno. Larkins, H. McAllister.
36—Jno. Jones, Sam'l Herring, Aaron Lamb.
37—Arthur Bordeaux, Jno. A. Flinn, Jas. M. Flinn.
38—Simon Lewis, W. S. Pridgen, S. F. Willson.
39—J. P. Richards, T. J. Sikes, D. J. Morgan.
40—Major T. Croom, Wm. Robitzch, Silas Bryan.
41—Sam'l Mints, T. S. Pickett, Jo. G. Pickett.
42—Jno. W. Casteen, E. Chadwick, Wm. Deal.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the weekly Wilmington Journal.

On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. DAN'L DICKSON, Clerk.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE undersigned is desirous of employing as an Overseer, a man of temperate habits, who has some experience in the management of a farm. A single man would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber at Scott's Hill, N. C.

Jan. 13th, 1853.—[111-3t—19-tf] JOS. M. FOY.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—100 bbls. just in store, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Wilmington Market Current.

ASHES, per lb.			
Pots	5	a	6
Pearls	6½	a	7
BACON, per lb.			
Hams	9½	a	10
Middlings	10½	a	11
Shoulders	9	a	10
Hog round	12½	a	13
Western	9	a	10½
BEANS, per bush.			
White	00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound	25	a	30
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	14 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	5 00	a	6 00
COTTON,			
Per lb	nom	a	8½
CORN,			
Per bushel	00	a	62½
Meal, bush.	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	9½	a	10
St. Domingo	9	a	9½
Laguayra	10½	a	11
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	13½	a	14
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow	12½	a	16
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.	23	a	25
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore	none.	a	0 00
Fayetteville	5 00	a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River	0 00	a	0 00
Eastern	0 00	a	1 35
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb	3	a	3½
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	4
Amer., best ref.		a	4½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede	5½	a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	12½	a	13
Western	13	a	14
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	31	a	34
Gin	30	a	33
Whiskey	00	a	30
Apple Brandy	37½	a	55
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba	22	a	23
New Orleans	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	4½	a	4½
Wrought	10	a	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip	3 45	a	3 55
Virgin Dip	0 00	a	0 00
Hard	1 72½	a	1 90
Tar	0 00	a	2 10
Pitch	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2	2 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3	1 05	a	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon	54	a	55
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	a	1 20
Linseed	85	a	95
Neats Foot	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground	00	a	1 05
Black Eye	00	a	00
Cow	00	a	0 82½
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess	21 00	a	22 00
Prime	18 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	2 12½	a	2 50
Sweet, bush.	50	a	60
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	20	a	25
Do. dead	60	a	30
Turkeys, live	0 70	a	1 00
Do. dead	75	a	1 25
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean	nom. 3

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Eighth of January.

Upon this day, the anniversary of the battle of N. Orleans, the Bronze Equestrian Statue of Jackson, just finished by Clark Mills, is to be inaugurated at Washington City. It is said to be a noble work of Art, worthy of its immortal subject, and reflecting credit and fame upon the accomplished Artist. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is to deliver the oration upon the occasion.

Viewed in any light, the Eighth of January, 1815, is one of the most glorious days in our history, and not less important than glorious. In the language of General Cass, "it closed with the most brilliant success, a war undertaken in self-defence, and whose progress had been marked by signal disasters, as well as by signal victories. It gave tone to the national feeling, and elevation to the national character. But it has other claims to consideration greater than these. It was a defensive victory, achieved principally by a militia force, and altogether by a force recently and hastily raised, with little discipline, and less experience. The assailants were among the best troops of the age. And they excelled their adversaries as much in numbers as in practical discipline."

The number of the British army exceeded that of the Americans more than two to one, and was composed of the veterans of Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajos Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Martinique, men accustomed to victory, and ignorant of defeat; yet, they were foiled—driven back—routed—by a force inadequately supplied with arms and the other necessaries of a campaign—by a "posse comitatus," "dressed in colored clothes"—armed with "long duck guns"—by "lumps and crowds of American militia"—by "round-hatted Americans;" but who, with practised weapons, stout hearts, sharp eyes, and steady hands, had placed themselves between them and their prey.

The British attack upon the American lines was made at dawn on the morning of the 8th. They came on in two columns, moving slowly and steadily.—They were received by a terrible fire of grape-shot and musketry in the hands of the best marksmen on earth. Thrice did they rally, and thrice were they driven back, broken, defeated, overthrown. No troops could stand it, and they turned and fled.—Thus closed the British attempt upon New Orleans. Over a thousand men killed or wounded marked the track of their columns. Among the rest Gen. Packenham, and his first and second in command, fell.

There is little doubt but that the overweaning confidence of the British led them into serious blunders, and that, perhaps, something of the completeness of their overthrow upon that memorable day was directly chargeable to the incompetence of their commanders, who no doubt escaped a court martial by getting killed. Yet, with all allowances, it justly ranks among the most extraordinary victories recorded in history, and one tending to exhibit, even at that early period, a fact which the Mexican war has abundantly proved—the ability of our newly raised levies to meet and overcome any regular troops which may be brought against them. The universal acquaintance of our people with the use of fire-arms, and their almost unerring aim, is a feature which cannot be overlooked.

The last struggle with Great Britain has been called "the second war of Independence," and the victory at New Orleans regarded as its most brilliant achievement. It will be so again when party excitement shall have passed away and politicians no longer find it necessary to exalt one living commander above all others living or dead. "Old Hickory" had his faults, his passions, and his prejudices, but, after all he was a *man*, a true man, every inch of him—honest, noble and independent, and on this day at least, his services should be green in the remembrance of his countrymen.

The Sovereignty of the State.

The Senate of the United States has always been regarded—and properly so—as the peculiar representative and guardian of State sovereignty, and to this end, it is provided in the first article of the Constitution of the United States, that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from *each* State; and in the fifth article, which provides a mode of amending the Constitution, an express declaration is made that "*no* State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

From all this, it is evident that great stress was laid upon the equal suffrage of each State in the Senate, as essential to the preservation of State rights and sovereignty; and, with a view to guard against any possible vacancy, by which this equal suffrage should be defeated or interrupted, it is further provided, that if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

It is a fair rule of construction, that all doubtful passages shall bear such interpretation as may rather tend to carry out the main intent and meaning of the instrument, than to defeat it; and certainly, it does not appear reasonable, that a different or more rigid rule of construction should be adopted in the construction of the Constitution in a case where the rights of a sovereign State are invaded, than would be in the construction of an instrument merely involving the rights of private property.

The equal suffrage of the States in the Senate was evidently regarded as of vital importance, and placed beyond the reach even of amendment or change.—The constitution has made provision to guard against any failure in this equal suffrage in the Senate, and such provisions should be so construed as most fully to carry out the purposes for which they were intended; and we cannot believe that the Senate of the United States will put such a construction upon the constitution as will leave the sovereign States of N. Carolina and Mississippi without their equal suffrage in that body.

Congress.

Comparatively little business has as yet been done in either house. Various discussions have sprung up, during which various prominent gentlemen of the Senate have taken occasion to define their positions with regard to Cuba, etc. Gen. Cass, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and others, have avowed themselves in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, if it can be done peaceably, honorably and with justice to all parties—but opposed to any sort of Fillibustering or illegal attempts against the rights of Spain which should be acknowledged and defended in good faith. In the House, Mr. Venable of this State has taken a position opposed to Cuba.

Gen. Cass has introduced resolutions in the Senate re-affirming in strong terms the doctrines of the Monroe declaration, and declaring that any attempt on the part of any other European nation to obtain possession of Cuba, would be regarded by the United States as an act of hostility to them.

From Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York at ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. She encountered dreadful weather, broke her shaft, and had to put into Halifax.

The English ministry had been defeated in the House on the 16th ultimo, by a majority of 19, and Lord Derby had gone to lay his resignation before the Queen. The new ministry will be composed of a coalition of Whigs, Peelites, Radicals, etc. The following persons are mentioned as likely to compose it:—Marquis of Lansdowne, Premier; Lord Aberdeen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Leader in the House of Commons; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Osborne, Secretary of War; Lord Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Lord Herbert, Lord of the Admiralty.

The French Empire is getting along smoothly.—The Pope has expressed his gratification at its establishment, and will certainly visit France to crown Napoleon. The financial deficit for the year is put at 40,000,000 francs.

Spain is on the eve of a revolution.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—On the 5th inst, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, for six years from and after the 3rd day of March next. The vote in the Legislature stood as follows: Douglas, (Dem.) 75; Gillespie, (Whig,) 19; Cullens, (Free Soil,) 1.

Dr. Edwin A. Anderson, has been appointed by the Commissioners of Navigation, Port Physician, in place of Dr. John L. Meares, resigned.

COL. KING'S DEPARTURE.—Col. King, the Vice President elect, will leave Washington in the steamer Fulton on Tuesday next, for Norfolk, there to await the mail steamer for Havana, where he will sojourn so long as his health may seem to require.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Dates from Tampico to the 25th ult., have been received at New Orleans, which announce that the revolution is raging and spreading rapidly over Tamaulipas and all the adjoining States. Most of the leading officers in the regular army have pronounced in favor of the revolution, and there is every indication that Arista's Government will soon be overthrown.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Narrow escape of President Pierce—Instant Death of His Son—Mrs. Pierce, and a number of Passengers, seriously Injured.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A frightful accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad about noon to-day, whereby the life of the President elect was greatly endangered, and his only son instantly killed.—When near the town of Andover, in Massachusetts, the train was thrown off the track by some obstruction, and precipitated down an enbankment twenty feet high, turning a somerset and falling upon a pile of rocks at the bottom of the embankment. The cars at the time were filled with passengers, among whom were Gen. Pierce, his lady and only son, an interesting boy of ten years. Gen. Pierce was the first to extricate himself from the fragments of the car, which was literally smashed to atoms; and though sound in limb, he complains of considerable pain in his back. His son was instantly crushed to death. Mrs. Pierce received a number of severe contusions, none of which, however, are considered dangerous. Many other passengers were badly bruised, and the down train has just brought in six or eight of the wounded. The citizens of Andover were assidious in their attention to the sufferers.

From the Journal of Commerce.

New York Crystal Palace.

The most sanguine hopes of the promoters of this enterprise in the ultimate popularity of the undertaking have been rapidly realized. Considerable time elapsed before the subscription of $200,000 capital was filled up, and now the stock is selling at upwards of seventy dollars premium. The books were opened last April, pursuant to a charter obtained from the New York legislature on the 11th of March, incorporating the company under the name of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations." Having secured the requisite funds, the board of directors proceeded to avail themselves of the liberality of the city government, which had granted them the use of Reservoir square for five years, for the purpose of the exibition, on condition that their building should be constructed of iron and glass, and that the admission fee to the exhibiton should not exceed 50 cents. They adopted the plan for a building submitted by Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister, of which the main features as follows:

It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances; one on the Sixth avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth avenue will be approached by a flight of eight steps; over each front is a large semi-circular fan-light, 41 feet wide and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle 54 feet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean to 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high.

Ten large and eight winding stair-cases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are situated over the entrance halls.

The building contains on the ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62.000 square feet more—making a total area of 173.000 square feet for the purpose of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52-100; in the galleries one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

The dome is supported by 24 columns, which go up above the second story to the height of 62 feet above the floor, and support a combination of wrought iron arches and girders, on which rests a cast-iron bed-plate, so constructed as to receive the 32 ribs of the dome.

The quantity of iron to be used for the building will amount to about 1.250 tons. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 9,027 panes, 16 by 34 or 38 inches.

The construction of the building is prosecuted with energy, and its completion is assured in season for the opening of the exhibition on the 2d of May next. Meantime arrangements on the most extensive scale are in progress to secure a brilliant representation of the choicest productions of the world's industry in both hemispheres. Mr. Buscheck, the foreign agent of the company, by experience acquired in the capacity of commissioner of the Austrian department at the London exhibition of 1851, long commercial life, and excellent social position, is eminently qualified to secure the co-operation of the manufacturers of Europe, and his exertions are seconded by our diplomatic representatives abroad. Local committees are organized in the principal manufacturing and commercial centres of the United States, and their efficient action promises to secure the fullest and most extensive display of the products of American industry.

The most liberal countenance and encouragement to the undertaking has been afforded by the public authorities, in the grant of Reservoir square for the building by the city, of a charter to the association by the State, and lastly by the federal government in making the building a bonded warehouse, for the reception of foreign articles, duty free.

The Gold Ring to Gen. Pierce.—The Presentation and Acceptance.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, Oct. 2, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have been deputed by a number of your political friends to present to you a gold ring made in this city, of "California gold." The ring contains a variety of specimens of the gold in its original condition as found in the different parts of California. It is not for the intrinsic value of this ring that it is presented to you, sir, but as a token of their high regard and esteem for you as a democrat of the Jackson school—the man for the occasion—for the compromise and salvation of our great and glorious Union; therefore, sir, be pleased to accept from me, through Major A. A. Selover, our mutual friend, this ring. The names of your friends and contributors will be found engraved thereon.

I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN MIDDLETON.

General FRANKLIN PIERCE.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) Dec. 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, through Major A. Selover, and feel honored in accepting, the massive and beautiful ring of California gold, engraved with your several names, and containing a variety of the same precious metal, in its original condition, as found in different parts of California. Great as is the intrinsic, curious, and artistic value of the gift your kind partiality has induced you to bestow on me, it is sensibly enhanced in my estimation as a memorial of the voluntary expressions of generous confidence in me contained in the letter of J. Middleton, Esqr., by which it was accompanied. California, since its acquisition by the United States, has been the growing wonder of the world, and may well be termed the infant Hercules of the Union.

Incalculably rich in its mineral treasures, possessing inestimable advantages for the most extensive commerce, having boundless agricultural and manufacturing resources waiting only an opportunity for development, with a climate unsurpassed for salubrity, and a rapidly increasing, intelligent, hardy, and enterprising population, before whom all obstacles to progress disappear, it is destined at an early day to attain an eminent position among the States of our republic, and to exhibit another and a brilliant example of the effect of our free institutions in founding States and advancing the prosperity of the human race.

Accept, with my thanks, gentlemen, the assurance of my friendly regard. FRANK. PIERCE.

To Messrs. J. B. Badleman, John Middleton, E. Cook &c.. &c.

The "Old Guard" at Waterloo.

The following description of the last charge by the Old French Guard at Waterloo is derived from a French work entitled "Histoire de la Garde Imperiale, relue par M. Emile Marco de Saint Hiliare," and is interesting at the present moment:

During the day the artillery of the Guard, under Drouet, maintained its old renown; and the Guard itself had frequently been used to restore the battle in various parts of the field, and always with success. The English were fast becoming exhausted, and in an hour more would doubtless have been forced into a disastrous defeat but for the timely arrival of Blucher. But when they saw him with his thirty thousand Prussians approaching, their courage revived, while Napoleon was filled with amazement. A beaten enemy was about to form a junction with the allies, while Grouchy, who had been sent to keep him in check, was nowhere to be seen. Alas! what great plans a single inefficient commander can overthrow.

In a moment Napoleon saw that he could not sustain the attack of so many fresh troops, if once allowed to form a junction with the allied forces, and he determined to stake his fate on one bold cast, and endeavor to pierce the allied centre with a grand charge of the Old Guard, and thus throw himself between the two armies. For this purpose the Imperial Guard was called up and divided into two immense columns, which were to meet in the British centre. Those under Reille no sooner entered the fire than it disappeared like mist. The other was placed under Ney, "the bravest of the brave," and the order to advance given. Napoleon accompanied them part of the way down the slope, and halting for a moment in a hollow, addressed them a few words. He told them the battle rested with them, and that he relied on their valor, tried in so many fields. "Vive l'Empereur!" answered him with a shout that was heard above the thunder of artillery.

The whole continental struggle exhibits no sublimer spectacle than this last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking empire. The greatest military energy and skill the world possessed had been taxed to the utmost during the day. Thrones were tottering on the turbulent field, and the shadows of fugitive kings flitted through the smoke of battle. Bonaparte's star trembled in the zenith—now blazing out in its ancient splendor, now suddenly paling before his anxious eye. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of that column, and the terrible suspense he suffered when the smoke of battle wrapped it from sight, and the utter despair of his great heart when the curtain lifted over a fugitive army, and the despairing shriek rang out, "The Guard recoils!" "The Guard recoils!" make us for a moment forget all carnage in sympathy with his distress.

The Old Guard felt the pressure of the immense responsibility, and resolved not to prove unworthy to the great trust committed to its care. Nothing could be more imposing than its movement to the assault. It had never recoiled before a human foe, and the allied forces beheld with awe its firm and steady advance to the final charge. For a moment the batteries stopped playing, and the firing ceased along the British lines, as, without the beating of a drum, or a bugle-note to cheer their steady courage, they moved in dead silence over the field. Their tread was like muffled thunder, while the dazzling helmets of the cuirassiers flashed long streams of light behind the dark and terrible mass that swept in one strong wave along. The stern Drouet was there amid his guns, and on every brow was written the unalterable resolution to conquer or die. The next moment the artillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to sink in the earth.—Rank after rank went down, yet they never stopped nor faltered. Dissolving squadrons and whole battalions disappearing one after another in the destructive fire affected not their steady courage. The ranks closed up as before, and each, treading over his fallen comrade, passed unflinchingly on.

The horse which Ney rode fell under him, and scarcely had he mounted another before it also sank to the earth, and so another and another, till five successions had been shot under him. Then, with his drawn sabre, he marched sternly at the head of his column. In vain did the artillery hurl its storm of iron into that living mass. Up to the very muzzles they pressed, and, driving the artillerymen from their pieces, pushed on through the English lines.—But just as the victory seemed won, a file of soldiers, who had laid flat on the ground behind a low ridge of earth, suddenly rose and poured a volley into their very faces. Another followed, till one broad sheet of flame rolled on their bosoms, and in such a fierce and unexpected flow that they staggered back before it. Before the Guard had time to rally again and advance, a heavy column of infantry fell on its left flank in close and deadly volleys, causing it, in its unsettled state, to swerve to the right. At that instant a whole bridgade of cavalry thundered on the right flank, and penetrated where cavalry had never gone before.

That intrepid Guard could have borne up against the unexpected fire from soilders they did not see, and would also have roled back the infantry that had boldly charged its left flank; but the cavalry finished the disorder into which they had been momentarily thrown, and broke the shaken ranks before they had time to re-form, and the eagles of that hitherto invincible Guard were pushed backward down the slope. It was then that the army, seized with despair, shrieked out, "The Guard recoils!—The Guard recoils!" and turned and fled in wild dismay. To see the Guard in confusion was a sight they had never before beheld, and it froze every heart with terror. Still those veterans refused to fly; rallying from their disorder, they formed into two immense squares of eight battalions, and turned fiercely on the enemy, and nobly strove to stem the reversed tide of battle.

For a long time they stood and let the cannon balls plough through their ranks, disdaining to turn their backs on the foe. Michel, at the head of those battalions, fought like a lion. To every command of the enemy to surrender, he replied, "The Guard dies—it never surrenders;" and with his last breath bequeathing this glorious motto to the Guard, he fell a witness to its truth. Death traversed those eight battalions with such a rapid footstep that they soon dwindled away to two, which turned in hopeless daring on the overwhelming numbers that pressed their retiring footsteps.

Last of all but a single battalion, the debris of the colossal "Grande," at Marengo, was left, into which Napoleon himself, Cambronne, its brave commander, by his terse, the Emperor in its midst, stopping not struggling for victory—he was intent only on showing how the Guard should die. Approaching the Emperor he cried out, "Retire! Do you not see that death has no need of you!" and closing mournfully yet sternly round their expiring eagles, those brave hearts bade Napoleon an eternal adieu, and, flinging themselves on the enemy, were soon piled with the dead at their feet.

Many of the officers were seen to destroy themselves rather than survive defeat. Thus, greater in its own defeat than any other corps of men in gaining a victory, the Old Guard passed from the stage, and the curtain dropped upon its strange career. It had fought its last battle.

Composts, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 26, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—I am a beginner, and you will excuse the liberty I take in applying to you. I purchased a farm on the salt water shore, the soil much abused and neglected—is light, shelly and sandy. There is an abundance of salt, marsh mud, and oyster shell, and I appeal to you to inform me of their value, and how to use them on the land. I am a close student of your excellent work, and it is very entertaining to me; for although my life has been spent in town, such is the fascinating influence of the study of Agriculture, that I am in hopes of yet being a farmer. As I desire to have a reason for what I do, please inform me of the chemical changes that take place in mixing the salt, marsh mud and lime—if *Sulphate of Lime*—Gypsum, is formed?—If any ammonia is generated from destruction of animalculæ of the mud?—and Sulphate of Magnesia is decomposed to a Carbonate; and if the noxious qualities of the mud are neutralized so as to render the mud immediately useful to the land, without the necessity of standing a whole year in a pile. Also pray answer me, if the application of lime would be beneficial? in what quantity?—whether the Shell, Phosphoric, or the Stone and Magnesian Lime is best?—whether to be used in a caustic or slaked state. Also, be so kind as to say whether this kind of land is the better for *deep*, or *superficial ploughing*.

There are very few, if any farmers here, and these are just beginning to feel an interest in books like your *own*—there being one of the kind, (Farmer's Journal, Bath, N, C.) lately started. The production of turpentine, shingles, timber and lumber, from being immediately lucrative, has engaged the people of this part of the country, and our people are behind hand in the knowledge of managing land.

Also, if the addition of clay would be useful, and the benefit to the land justify the expense of its application; and if there is any machine for spreading or scattering it?

Pray excuse the liberty, and believe me Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A. BERRY.

REPLY BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.—If our correspondent will turn to our *October* number, he will find we have treated the subject of composts so fully as to have anticipated his enquiries; for what is therein said of peat is equally applicable to "salt, marsh mud." The object of composting peat, marsh mud, and all kindred substances, is to reduce the fibrous matter which they contain into the condition of mould, in order that they may be thus prepared to dispense food to plants grown upon the lands to which they may be applied, and, at the same time, to attract and absorb gaseous food from the atmosphere.

Our correspondent represents his land as "*light, shelly, and sandy*"—and hence we conclude, that there is already lime enough in his soil, and, therefore, we would certainly not recommend him to use *lime* as an agent for decomposing his "salt marsh mud," as there is no use in carrying coals to Newcastle, that market being already stocked by nature. Better, far better, to use barn-yard and stable manure, in the proportion of one load to every two of the mud, or 16 bushels of ashes to every three loads of mud.

It is difficult for us to say, definitively, whether in the course of the decomposition produced by the admixture of marsh mud and lime together, such chemical changes take place, as to form sulphate of lime. In all salt marsh mud there are more or less salts of lime, and if there should be any free sulphuric acid in the mud, and union between it and portions of the lime would probably take place, and, consequently, the sulphate of lime would be the resultant. But this is by means *the* important effect to be produced by decomposing mud—the object is to convert it into mould—to render it edible to the plants; nor do we perceive that any importance can result from the sulphate of magnesia being transformed into a carbonate—whether it changes from the one acid into another, or remains in the original form or not. But query, is our correspondent sure that magnesia exists in his mud or not? If so, to what extent? We think it probable that it does, possibly in both forms; but we can see no practical good from discussing the mooted question. Did we own the mud on his estate, we should be content to apply such agents as would make it *rot*, that being in our view the great desideratum—that being the condition to which it must be brought before the crops can feed upon it. If proper agents are used—such as are pointed out in our Essay in our October No.—6 or 8 weeks in warm weather, or 12 or 16 in cold, will be sufficiently long for the compost to remain in bulk.

Judging from the description which our correspondent gives of the constitution of his land, we have already stated, that we believe it does not need any more lime, as the shells which are intermingled with his light sandy soil are in a progressive state of oxidation, and continually supplying that mineral to his land. If, however, any of his land should need lime, he has in his shells the best supply he could wish. Let him burn them into lime, slake the lime with brine, apply it to his land as a top-dressing, after he has applied some 30 or 40 double-horse-cart loads of his mud compost, per acre, ploughed the latter in, and harrowed his land, and he need not fear the result.

If his marsh mud partakes of the character of his land, that is, if *sand greatly predominates* in its composition, he will find that the addition of clay, if easily procured, will pay well.

Lime should always be slaked before being applied, if for no other reason, because, being thereby reduced to a fine powder, it is more easily and equally spread.

We go in for deep ploughing in all lands that are not *wet*—if wet, drain them thoroughly, give time for the drains to relieve the soil of its excess of water, and then plough as deep as your team and implement will enable you to turn up the earth. Superficial ploughing we look upon as one of the abominations of the age. The *skim* and *kill* system, on the part of fathers, have driven thousands of sons to seek their bread in the wilderness of the far off West.

In all salt marsh muds, there are animal bodies, and though minute, are, by decomposition, converted into the elements of ammonia,—and as *ammonia* is the *soul* of manure—is it living—its life-giving principle, we would be very chary how we used *lime* as the agent of decomposition, lest we dsssipated the ammonia. Lime slaked with very salt brine—say with brine in a state of supersaturated solution, might, possibly, through the muriatic acid of the salt, prevent harm. *Effete* lime—that is, lime that has re-absorbed its carbonic acid, and become a carbonate, may be used—but neither caustic nor the hydrate of lime, should, without large additions of salt, be used in a compost heap.

Clay is always a useful application to light, sandy lands:—there are carts for spreading lime, ashes, manure, &c—they can be had of our implement makers of this city—but the ordinary ox-carts of the farm, are admirable substitutes, when the former are not easily obtained.

THE SEQUEL OF A JOKE.—It will be remembered that some three months since a family named Bragg engaged passage in the clipper *Polynesian* for California, but by some mistake were left behind, while their baggage was carried off in the Polynesian. At that time the clipper *Winged Arrow* was on the stocks at Brigg's ship yard at South Boston, but within two weeks was launched and set sail, with the family on board as passengers. By the steamer Uncle Sam we learn of the arrival of the Winged Arrow at San Francisco with the Bragg family, who, at last accounts, were waiting patiently for their baggage, the Polynesian not having arrived. A joke at both ends of the journey has surely been the lot of Mr. Bragg and his friends.—*Boston Traveller*, 31st.

A letter from a Mormon says:—"My two wives and Miss —— are well. The little children are well, and grow finely. The two youngest—a boy and girl—were born last July, eleven days apart.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Important from France—Awards of Emperor Napoleon in the Gen. Armstrong Case.

Since our last issue on Saturday two mail steamers—the Pacific and Franklin—arrived in this port from Europe, with four days' later intelligence than that received by the Canada. The political news is unimportant, except the indignation of the London Times against the publication of the Cuban correspondence, and the new constitution of Spain; but this dearth of interest in our public despatches is made up for by our private correspondence, which contains many items peculiarly interesting. Chief among these is the information we have received from Paris of the rendition of an award by Louis Napoleon in the matter of the celebrated claim made by our government against that of Portugal for indemnification for the loss of the American privateer Gen. Armstrong, in 1814, and which award has been adverse to the claim in favor of Portugal.

It will be recollected that during the very early portion of General Taylor's short administration measures were taken to coerce the Portuguese government into a settlement of all its long-standing liabilities to American citizens. For this purpose special instructions were sent to our minister at Lisbon, directing him to require a prompt settlement of these claims, and two vessels of war were despatched to that port to give efficacy to the demand. The urgency and determination manifested by our administration produced the desired effect, and all claims made upon Portugal by this country were amicably adjusted, with the exception of that made on behalf of Captain Samuel C. Reid, of this city, for the value of his brig—the General Armstrong—lost under circumstances which entailed accountability upon the Portuguese government and which we will here briefly recapitulate.

During the last war with England, the General Armstrong was in commission as an American privateer, and was owned and command by Captain Reid.—On the 26th of September, 1818, she was laying at anchor in Fayal, a port of the Azore islands, under the Portuguese dominion. Fayal was then a neutral port, and as such, the captain of the privateer felt confident in the security of his vessel. About sunset of the same day, however, three British vessels-of war—the Plantaganet, of 74 guns, the Rota, and the Carnation—appeared in the roads, and Captain Reid, suspicious of their designs, endeavoted to get his vessel under the guns of the castle. About 8, p. m., while engaged in this movement, he was attacked by four of the enemy's boats, manned by 120 men; but having been fired upon with severe effect, they returned to their ships. Soon after midnight the attack was renewed by twelve large boats, armed with carronades and swivels, and manned by 400 men. An obstinate and most sanguinary fight ensued, which resulted in the total defeat and repulse of the attacking party, who lost several of their boats and 140 men killed and wounded. Next morning, the Carnation commenced firing on the privateer, and Captain Reid, seeing that he could no longer defend her against such an overwhelming odds, abandoned her and she was soon after set on fire by the enemy.

Under these circumstances, Captain Reid made a claim for indemnification from the Portuguese government for the loss of his vessel, in consequence of their having permitted the neutrality of the port to be violated. The sum demanded, we believe, was a hundred thousand dollars, for which, of course, England should have been responsible to Portugal. The justice and legality of the claim, however, was denied by the government of the latter country, and the matter had remained up to the present time unarranged.—Finally, from the coercive measures adopted by Gen. Taylor in 1849, the affair was brought to an issue, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, and the Portuguese minister, agreed, on behalf of their respective governments, to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, the then President of France. That personage has since then been made one of the reigning monarchs of Europe. We now learn by private advices from Paris, that on the 11th of December an award was made by Louis Napoleon adverse to the claims of the United States, and in favor of the Portuguese government. The matter was one of deep interest, and the decision of Napoleon the Third will excite attention throughout the country.

Mr. Webster and the Farmer.

Some years since Mr. Webster started off from Marshfield on a trouting expedition to Sandwich, a neighboring town on Cape Cod. On approaching a fine stream he alighted from his wagon, and just then he met the owner of the farm, whose stream run through it. 'Good morning,' says Webster, 'is there any trout here?' 'Well,' says the farmer, 'some people fish here, but I don't know what they do get.'—'I'll throw my line in,' says Webster, 'and see what there is.' Webster walked the banks of the stream, trying his luck, and the farmer followed him. Soon Webster remarked, 'You have some bog on your farm.' 'Yes,' says the farmer, 'that ain't the worst of it.' Fishing still further along, Webster says, 'You seem to have plenty of mosquitoes here.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'that ain't the worst of it.' Mr. Webster, getting somewhat discouraged in a hot August day, bitten by mosquitoes, scratched by briars, and not raising a single fish, dropped his rod and said, 'he didn't believe there was any trout here.' 'And that ain't the worst of it,' says the farmer. 'Well says Mr. Webster, 'I would like to know what the worst of it is!' 'There never was any here!' says the farmer. Mr. Webster enjoyed the joke, and often told it to his particular friends.

The eyes of needles are punched by a machine, which, superintended by a boy, can punch twenty thousand in a day.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 6—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, te J. & D. McRae & Co.

7—Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

Jan. 7—Oldenburg Brig Reform, Ammerman, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, from Port au Spain, (Trinidad,) to Geo. Harriss. The S. P. left at Port au Spain the Barque Gen. Taylor, fm Philadelphia, to sail in a few days for some port in the Bay of Mexico; Brig Vermont, fm do., do. do. for the U. S.

Schr. Vermont, Keen, from New York, in ballast, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

8—Br. Brig Francis Dane, Porter, from St. Kitts, in ballast, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston, with 38 passengers

CLEARED

Jan. 8—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Jan. 8—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 79 passengers.

Brig HELVELLYN, Davis, from Wilmington, N. C. for Boston, arrived at Holmes's Hole 30th ult., with loss of deck load of naval stores (150 bbls.,) main-boom broken, and galley stove.

NEWBERN, Jan. 3.—Turpentine—This article continues to come in in considerable quantities. The water courses have continued longer in good boating order than at any one time for some years past. Dip has remained steady at $3 50 since our last notice, until to-day (Monday,) when we hear of sales at $3 60. Scrape has also been pretty uniform at $2 25 to $2 30. To-day we hear of sales at $2 50. Last sales of Virgin Dip, a few days since, at $3 90. Tar has declined—$1 50 is the present market price.—*Newbernian.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Naval Stores—The sales are 2100 bbls. North County Turpentina at $4 25, and 700 Wilmington, $4 12½ per 280 lbs.; 500 Spirits Turpentine 61½ a 63 cents, cash, and 30 a 60 days; 500 Tar in order $2 in yard; 350 North County Rosin, $1 40 in yard; 225 New-Berne, $1 50 delivered; and 1600 White Rosin, $2 75 a $5 per 280 lbs. Turpentine is firm, and Spirits Turpentine is in rather better supply, causing a little variation in prices of the latter.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton—Ordinary to good ordinary, 8¼ a 8¾; Middling to good Middling, 9 a 9¼; Middling Fair 9¾c.; Fair to Fully Fair 10c. Rice—there has been a good demand for the article during the week, and a very large portion of the receipts have been sold. The transactions have been at extremes ranging from 2¾ to 4¼; but by far the largest portion of the sales were made within the range of 3¾ a 3¾ per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The receipts, since our last, comprise 67,000 bushels. Some 35.000 or 40,000 bushels of which have been sold at prices ranging from 80 a 96 cents as in quality. Corn.—There has been quite a heavy accession to our stock this week—the receipts have reached upwards of 22,000 bushels, and sales have been effected at a material decline on former prices. The market opened at 60 a 63c. and upwards for prime parcels, and closed yesterday at 56 a 62c.; the latter quotation being considered an extreme rate. Nearly the whole of the receipts have changed hands. Among the sales were 4,000 bushels, taken for foreign export.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 6.—Cotton market firm at 7¾ a 8¼c. Two droves hogs in this weak, and all sold at 7 a 7¾c. But little trade going on, probably owing to bad weather. *Fay. Observer.*

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Naval Stores—The market continues rather unsettled for Spirits Turpentine. Sales have been made at 62 a 63c per gal., cash, in small lots. In Tar the sales have been small at $2 37 a $2 50 per bbl., 6 mos.—Rosin continues in good demand at $1 87½; and 2 a 300 barrels No. 1 at $3 a $3 50 per bbl., 6 mos. In Pitch sales at $1 87½ a $2 per bbl., 6 mos.

From the Savannah Daily Dec. 31st.—Breadstuffs—Dennistown & Co quote Breadstuffs as before. Daily recovered from the recent decline and closing firmly at last Friday's prices. The weather was very wet and unfavorable. Western Canal Flour was quoted at 22c 6d a 23s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s a 27s 6d, and Ohio 23s 6d a 23s 6d per bbl. White Wheat 8s 6d a 7s 10d, and mixed and red 6s 9d a 7s 4d per 70 lbs; yellow Corn 35s per quarter. No white in market.

Mr. Henry says Breadstuffs had nearly recovered from the recent decline, with an upward tendency in prices.

There had been no sales of Rosin. Turpentine was unchanged. Spirits had declined to 49 a 50s.

Tallow was dull and lower. Soap—Sales Beef at steady rates. Pork scarce and dearer. Lard has advanced 6d a 1s.

Rice dull, with no sales of a American.

SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Baker's Creek School, Bladen county, will commence on Monday, the 10th instant. Parents wishing to procure a situation for their sons in this School, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the families of Mr. Leseene and Mr. Lewis, for $8 per month.

The following are the rates of tuition per month:

1st Class—Reading, Spelling, &c., $
2d Class—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 8
3d Class—Algebra, Greek, Latin, &c., 10
January 7th, 1852. 18

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of returning his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, since he commenced business in this place; and would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has recently changed his business, and will henceforth continue at his old and well-known stand, under the style and firm of C. B. MILLER & CO., and hopes to merit a continuance of trade.

He would also say to those indebted to him, that he proposes closing his former business, and respectfully requests all those who owe him, to come forward and settle the same without further delay.

C. B MILLER.
Dec. 6, 1852. 78 2w—14 2m

C. B. MILLER. J. A. SCARBOROUGH.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

WE are just receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, consisting in part as follows, to wit: Muslin de Laines, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Checked Muslin, Aprons, Checks, Ble